



Bullock Plus One

This week and on the next two Fridays the *TES* will carry a series of features on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Bullock report under the collective title "Bullock Plus One".

The centrepiece of this week's feature (page 21) is a survey made by the *TES* with the much-appreciated cooperation of the local education authorities, of the extent to which the major Bullock recommendations have been carried out. The L.E.A. rate of response to the questionnaire—96 out of 108—is itself an indication of the interest which Bullock has aroused. No simple questionnaire can measure the differences between what are nominally the same policies in different areas. What is clear from the valuable comments sent in by respondents is that there are wide differences, and that these are not entirely due to the availability of money.

Also in this issue, Dorothy Hutchcroft and Michael Marland, two members of the Bullock Committee, offer their comments on the past 12 months, and Virginia Makins

briefly outlines the Secretary of State's response to Bullock—the brief being enforced by the failure of the department to act decisively on any major recommendation in the many months which have elapsed since the report arrived on the minister's desk.

Next week there will be further articles on Bullock from Joslyn Owen, Alan Little, John Rennie and June Derrick. And finally, on February 20, we shall carry a report on a conference held at the *Times* yesterday, presided over by Lord Bullock and Dr A. H. Halsey, and attended by an invited group of participants with experience and responsibility in the areas covered by the report.

The *TES* articles will serve as working papers for the conference, and these, together with the conference report and the 12-page summary of the Bullock report, which was originally published in the *TES* on February 21, 1975, will then be reprinted and made available as a separate publication. Full details of publication date and price will be published in a forthcoming issue.

Banding banned

Late in the day the ILEA have realized that the Comprehensive Education Bill now before the House of Commons will, if passed in its present form, outlaw their system of banding children for secondary transfer. Such slowness is curious. For Mr Edward Short's Bill in 1970 would have had the same effect and this was singled out for criticism in debates at the time by Lord Boyle.

The ILEA transfer system has two peculiar characteristics. First is the rationing of children in the top and the bottom band between schools. This policy brought in in 1972 was designed to see that the small number of band one children left after the grammar schools had taken their pick—some 10 per cent—were shared among the comprehensives, so that everyone got some. It was also designed to see that no school got more than its fair share (25 per cent) of the below average band. Second, all placements in maintained secondary schools are made not by the schools but by the divisional offices of the ILEA. In making their allocation, divisional officers must have regard first to parents' wishes and only when a school is oversubscribed, to the rationing principle, to putting children into their nearest school and to keeping siblings together.

This scheme of secondary transfer has not been altogether popular. It has led, as any arbitrary system will, to ridiculous anomalies. Because those most often failing to get their children into the school they preferred have been, conscientious parents of clever children, there has been much noise and hostility. None the less, when the ILEA consulted teachers' organizations and the school governing managing bodies in 1974 they found an overwhelming consensus in favour of the system, at least until grammar school selection was ended and experiments with linked primary schools could be further studied. They found little support for a return to a general free for all or for neighbourhood zoning.

It would, of course, be possible to amend the Education Bill to allow the use of banding to ensure an even intake between schools, subject to the Minister's approval, but Mr Mulley is known to be against accepting such amendments. The DES view is that the ILEA's system was designed to cope with an acutely competitive situation which will cease to exist with the

ending of grammar schools in London. With the whole of band one available, it should no longer be necessary.

There are those in the authority who agree, pointing out that most parents get the school of their first choice and the redistribution policy only affects a few hundred children. Removing admissions from schools to divisional offices has been, they argue, much more effective in creating an even intake, and this will continue unchanged.

Others feel differently. Some of London's most difficult schools have been given a breathing space by the redistribution policy and they will be sorry to see it end before they have had time to prove what they can do with a brighter intake and fewer problems. They are joined by some grammar schools who are no more run-down areas which had been led to rely on the policy to ensure that they would at least not lose their share of bright children.

It would certainly be unfortunate if the ILEA had to discontinue a transfer system which gives them control over patterns of intake, just when they have to grapple with integrating the grammar schools. However, arrangements for 1977, the year the grammar schools go comprehensive, would only be affected if the Bill becomes law before about August when plans for September, 1977, are made. Furthermore the clause of the Bill laying down the comprehensive principle with which the banding does not conform has no mandatory force in itself and is undated. While the authority will not want to appear to contravene the act, there is no reason why they should not delay that stage of their move away from selection while they complete the more major operation. That would then give them time to study and develop the experimental schemes with linked primary schools. Such schemes are seen as the best alternative and should, with the ending of selection, go some way towards mitigating the effect of purely geographical catchment areas with all the transatlantic connotations of zoned housing, bussing and estate agents' bonanzas. Without some such control, London could find themselves settling for a system of neighbourhood schooling which has been shown in the States to be a social divisive to an extent unlikely to appeal to a Labour ILEA.

Death-knell tolls for science

K. W. Keohane

"Rationalization" has come to be the academic equivalent of company streamlining. (I do not think we have yet reached the asset stripping stage but perhaps it is to come.) Almost invariably the term is used as a harsh euphemism for reduction or phasing out of staff or students or courses or even institutions.

Teacher education has had more than its fair share of such interest, and the message is now extended in the recent memorandum from the DES on Rationalization of Initial Teacher Training Provision.

At last, after almost total concern with numbers and institutional reorganization, the curriculum implications of course unit structures in teacher education are beginning to come through. From the concern that is expressed, it now appears that there is likely to be an over-supply in some traditional humanities groupings while scarcely any from mathematics to religious education continue to exist.

To anyone even remotely associated with higher education, there was no need to be a clairvoyant to predict the small number of suitably qualified students likely to present themselves for ILEA entry specializing in science and mathematics. The problem is certainly not new and, in the present wave of almost hysterical pessimism about the economy, the inevitable plea for rationalization is no surprise.

Nearly 10 years ago, I pointed out that, in the colleges of the London University Institute of Education, the students entering main course studies in science outnumbered their lecturers by barely two to one. It has been the same with rare exceptions up and down the country. The demand for even A levels for entry could be their final death-knell.

But lecturers with few students is only half the story, and the DES is clearly aware of this. It was the very presence of science lecturers and science departments that ensured (or should have ensured) science curriculum courses being offered to all intending primary teachers. Take them away or chronically under-staffed, and an already chronic problem is exacerbated.

It really is quite extraordinary that so many intending primary tea-

chers should be so unaware of or so lacking in confidence in such an important area of thought and activity as science. Few people in other countries can understand this lack of balance in our teacher education. A great many education students seem to have opted out from the physical sciences at an early age, and it is this which, in turn, leads to the adverse attitudes that have confronted curriculum developers in primary science.

And yet all is not lost. From the ashes of the former colleges there is the hope that more exciting approaches can be developed in the early ILEA years to stimulate and encourage those who lost out in science earlier in their careers. The Open University has given a lead that others might do well to follow but this opportunity is unlikely to be taken in some traditional humanities groupings while scarcely any from mathematics to religious education continue to exist.

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Letter to the Editor

Childminding—the critical questions

Sir—Your leader (January 23) apparently misunderstands both the current arguments and the current data about the provision now made for very young children of working mothers. No doubt others will reply to it from varying angles, but since we find ourselves only too often being asked to justify the type of the Sunningdale paper and whole context of argument is openly based on the primacy of the family and of parents, and the urgent need for new Government policies (there) may we point out why childminding is a critical question?

1.—Numbers: a working mother first turns to her family, if she has one, to help with the day care of her baby or toddler. Because of their normally short hours, this is one field where playgroups or nursery school classes—much as they would want to—do not usually fit the need. The mother therefore may turn to a day nursery, slash by two-thirds since the Second World War. Or she may seek one of the booming number of factory creches.

On the latest Department of Health and Social Security figures (January, 1976) these together amount to 28,100 children. Add in, if you like, the 22,000 children attending private day nurseries; all of these are children from relatively privileged working homes.

This still does not equal the 56,700 (DESS return) children with registered childminders. And only a small number of these are in the people remote from the field would accept that figure. We all see that, of itself, the childminding may tend to accept (on a working mother's plea): more than their technical

quite apart from the fact that teacher, we shall not be able to do so. The need for teachers look to have based their decision to the hours level is comprehensive on misleading information, says Mr Dudley Fox of the National Education Association, who is pursuing the case for the Inner London Education Authority's banding system—middle years—a less and less able pupils in their demanding, socially encouraging in its content.

Although the ILEA are only beginning to look at an alternative transfer system, some grammar schools are scared of getting amalgamated with over average pupils than universities or colleges. It will require comprehensive in planning and a primary made admission agreements to be allowed to do so on the assumption that banding would continue.

In this system, pupils are graded in the last year of primary school into three groups, average, or below average, and shared out equally between schools. The idea is to prevent some schools from degenerating into "sink schools". The ILEA have been using the interesting guidance system for several years, but it has not been able to alter the pattern of admissions to schools—most planning. An overall ratio of 10.5 to 11.5 is set. It is, however, likely that all will be well.

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Question mark over London all-in plans

Philip Venning

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Emanuel on the spot

Mr Fred Mulley, the Education Secretary, announced this week that he had approved the Inner London Education Authority's plan to stop maintaining the 36-year-old Grammar School at Wandsworth.

The school's governors refused to cooperate with the authority's comprehensive scheme and they are now likely to opt for independence. They will take their decision next Monday.

They take this step, the ILEA will cease maintaining the school from July 1977. At the moment, the authority pay all the running costs and repairs and maintenance of the inside of the buildings.

The governors agreed to the authority's plans, the school will exceed this figure by 1981 although no new pupils will be admitted next year.

Sixth-formers left in 1981 would be transferred to other schools and Emanuel shut down. Peter Hendry, headmaster, said this week that it was likely the school would stay open.

"We don't like being pushed out of the public education system," Staff, parents, and governors would prefer to move developed services to the school and these would be independent.

The governors have worked out that parents would have to pay about £100 or £200 a year in fees for each of the 850 boys.

Mr Hendry said he was concerned that this might cut off pupils from middle income families. The school was looking for a

millionaire sponsor. "We hope to get financial support for 10 schools a year," Mr Hendry said. Four or five anonymous backers had offered endowments of up to £15,000 which, when invested, would pay most of one pupil's fees.

Sixth-formers at the school are planning a strike to demonstrate their opposition to the ILEA and the Government's response.

Mr Mulley said in his announcement supporting the authority's intentions that he had given careful consideration to the views of the governors and staff as well as the ILEA's aim to end 11-plus selection in 1977.

Parents of boys at St Marylebone Grammar School, London, have won the first round of their fight against the school governors' plans to amalgamate with a comprehensive school.

Mr Justice Goulding ruled in the High Court this week in favour of the parents and accepted an undertaking from the governors that the merger would not go ahead until after the full hearing of an action by the parents.

Three parents, backed by a minority of governors, had sought a temporary order restraining the governors from implementing the scheme which, they said, would destroy the 164-year-old voluntary school.

The Dowager Countess of Lucan, chairman of the governors, had said in a statement that to hold up the plans would create uncertainty and further delay would be disastrous.

The strike was not expected to affect school meals as cooks and advisory staff employed by local education authorities, in some cases the difference is as much as

Save our quotas, say NUT

by Sue Cameron

Senior officials at the Department of Education and Science want to end the charade of advising education authorities to employ all available teachers.

They have drawn up plans for a radical revision of teacher quotas—the DES guidelines on how many teachers each local authority should employ—and may decide to abolish the system altogether.

The proposals are being strongly opposed by teachers' leaders, who claim they will lead to a swift deterioration in school staffing standards. This, in turn, would mean more teacher unemployment.

The quotas were originally introduced as a way of rationing teachers at a time of national shortage. Up to now quotas have been based on the total number of full-time teachers available. The DES merely shored out the numbers according to each authority's size and need.

The DES now want to base the quota on the number of teachers the local authorities can afford, rather than on the number available. The only proviso would be that L.E.A.s ought to maintain their present staffing standards.

Under the new scheme the quota would remain voluntary, and part

time teachers and married women returners would be excluded from it as they are now.

The Government have already told the authorities that they must aim at maintaining staffing standards rather than improving them. The proposed changes in the quota would therefore be in line with Government policy.

It is understood the new plans have not yet been put to Mr Fred Mulley, the Education Secretary, but civil servants are expected to do this within the next few weeks.

The DES began discussions on quotas last autumn. They looked at the possibilities of abolishing the quota as well as revising it.

The Association of County Councils said this week they had advised the DES to do away with it altogether. Leonard Brown, education officer of the ACC, said there was no point in having a quota based on cost rather than on the number of teachers available.

"We want the quota abolished completely. There is certainly no sense in the present system under which the DES base the quota on the total number of teachers and the Government, at the same time, tell us there will not be enough money in the rate support grant to enable us to pay all the available teachers."

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities want to keep the quota, but base it on cost rather than on the numbers available. The teachers, on the other hand, want to keep the present system unchanged.

Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, has written to Mr Mulley "deploring" all proposals for changing or ending the quota. This week he said the quota was the only way of ensuring the authorities spent the money given to them for education on education.

"Mr Mulley has made great play of the fact that money earmarked for education in the rate support grant should be spent on education. The quota is the only yardstick we have for ensuring the authorities apply proper staffing standards."

"In many areas there is a constant battle between education committees and policy and resource committees. County treasurers are often only too eager to cut down on education spending. If the present quota system goes we will be deprived of the one weapon we have to fight them."

"If the existing quota goes, the whole question of staffing standards and teacher employment will be obscured. The DES proposals are just an exercise in obfuscation."

L.e.a.s in new move to abolish the cane

New moves to end caning in schools were made this week by some of Britain's largest local education authorities. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities have decided corporal punishment should be abolished in primary schools and schools for the handicapped. Once this has been achieved, they would like to see the caning of secondary girls and eventually have it abolished completely.

The AMA are now planning to ask for a meeting with the Department of Education and Science and the Association of Teachers' Organizations. They want the DES to agree to issue guidelines on the abolition of corporal punishment, but emphasize they do not want the cane to be banned by law. A spokesman for the AMA said local authorities should always have the right to make the final decision about caning. It should be possible to phase it out with the help of DES advisory circulars.

"Britain is the last country in Europe that still keeps corporal punishment and I think the education committee felt caning was really not a desirable form of punishment. But obviously it will not be possible to phase out the cane without the agreement of all interested parties, particularly the teachers."

Mulley asked to explain Essex grammar decision

Mr Fred Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is to be asked in the Commons why he approved an Essex comprehensive reorganization scheme which allows two grammar schools to remain selective.

Two MPs, Mr Eric Moonman (Basildon) and Mr Stanley Newson (Harlow), say his decision contradicts the Education Bill, which had its second reading this week.

The Bill proposes to give the Secretary of State powers to make local authorities submit plans for comprehensive reorganization which do not involve the retention of selective schools.

Essex is one of seven local education authorities which have been branded as rebels because they have not submitted schemes for complete comprehensive reorganization. The Education Bill was designed to bring these rebels into line.

The Essex scheme, which will reorganize four secondary modern schools in Colchester into comprehensives, is a revised version of an earlier plan which was rejected last year because it allowed selective schools to continue.

A spokesman for Essex L.E.A. Committee, who have twice assured the DES that they will review the position of the two grammar schools in 1978, said this week that they believed the modified plans had been approved because they made "better use of resources and left options open for reorganization later".

Three of the four schools are to become 11 to 16 comprehensives, and the fourth will be an 11 to 18 school with a sixth form. The original proposal was that they should all be 11 to 18 schools. A spokesman said that the approved scheme was a compromise between the L.E.A. and the DES.

A spokesman for the DES said that Mr Mulley's approval of the plan represented "yet another step towards comprehensive reorganization". He would not comment on the apparent disparity between the Colchester plan and the spirit of the Bill.

Basic Electronics

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Because so little structured electronics course material exists specifically for use in schools, Basic Electronics was prepared by the Schools Council in association with the National Centre for School Technology. It is a two to three year introductory course of electronic/electrical theory and applications based on guided experiments and projects for 14 plus pupils of average ability. The course could be used sequentially or it could be used in parts so that it caters for the CSE pupil and the A-level pupil, as well as the non-examination student.

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Angry chairman urges speed

Fears that London's longest school inquiry would finally run out of words this week were averted by a last-minute injection of melodrama. The 16 lawyers, who should have been holding a closing celebration tonight, will still be at it in County Hall next week.

Closing speeches were scheduled to begin on Tuesday, with the disposal of the last of the 102 witnesses. Instead, there came in quick succession: an attempt to call the opinion of a forensic scientist—the kind of expert who more usually appears in murder and mayhem trials; a hurried probing of allegations that the inquiry was being deprived of further witnesses by their fears of ingesting the ILFA; and a cliff-hanging adjournment, while a solicitor dashed off to fetch a surprise batch of key documents unearthed in a garage.

"It's not unfortunate, its disgraceful," said the chairman, Mr Robin Auld, QC, at the barrister who

broke the news of this new evidence.

Sacrificing the niceties of procedure, Mr Auld insisted that the documents be studied overnight so that they could be dealt with the following day. He put into words for the first time what he has been trying to convey for many weeks—that the public interest demands a speedy completion of the inquiry's work.

"That urgency is now increasing, if the ILFA are to have the report in time to make effective decisions for the coming school year."

Mr Auld has the summaries of something like two million words of cross examination, argument and written statements to digest and analyse. ILFA officers are assuming that this will take at least two months of continuous work, but Mr Auld will have to interrupt this task because of a commitment to a case being heard in Strasbourg.

Teacher 'acted for inarticulate parents'

A correspondence with Dr Rhodes Boyson, MP, was among documents shown to the inquiry after they had turned up at the last minute in a plastic bag in the garage of Mrs Dolly Walker.

Mrs Walker, the part-time teacher who started the battle over how William Tyndale Junior School was run, had completed her evidence, when on Tuesday, her counsel, Mr John Williams, announced that the documents had come to light.

After Mrs Walker had explained that she had made a further search for documents this week as a result of Mr Sedley's questions, Mr Auld apologized for his earlier criticism of her lawyer.

The inquiry was told that three letters from Mrs Walker to Dr Boyson, the former headmaster of Highgate Grove Boys' School, and a brief acknowledgment from him were among the documents.

In the first of two letters read to the inquiry dated October 12, 1974, Mrs Walker told Dr Boyson that "The school managers are now thoroughly alerted and are I understand being very vigilant." She said that she thought that given enough rope, "the personnel" would hang themselves, but that her own position had become delicate because of the part she had played in the "parents' revolt".

The letter went on: "This situation has, however, highlighted the problem that exists in our junior schools at present. I would most strongly urge that it is essential to survey in depth into the educational philosophies current in our training colleges and into the attitude towards discipline as well as the teaching methods in use in our junior schools."

The physical standards both of behaviour and learning that are accepted as normal in many schools which are staffed by teachers and heads whose minds are stuffed with nonsensical ideas as to what the job of a teacher is all about are responsible for the frustration of a whole generation of children who are emerging spoiled for further

education."

In a letter dated September 20, 1975, Mrs Walker said that Mr Ellis and his staff had in staff meetings made no secret of the fact that they aimed to change society. She added: "One does not have to be very obtuse to discern that the method by which they hope to achieve this is to turn out a generation of semi-literate, anti-authoritarian, anti-establishment, ignorant frustrated aimless young people... who will readily follow the first little gaudier who shows them how to channel their frustrations into violent action to further revolutionary ends."

In an acknowledgment dated July 10, 1974, to another letter from Mrs Walker, Dr Boyson said, "Fascinating! More power to you. I believe that we can turn the tide. What did happen at the meeting on the 9th?"

Mrs Walker, the last witness for two days faced some of the most gruelling cross-examination of the whole inquiry.

In criticising the introduction of "total children's rights" to managers, the district inspector, and at a parents' meeting—all in Mr Ellis's first term—she was insisting on the right of "inarticulate" parents who were alarmed at what was happening.

She denied that she was a lone crusader using Tyndale to attack progressive education in general. "I have been unfairly painted as a believer in traditional and formal methods. I am not opposed to progressive education."

She had been at a progressive school where she was "blissfully happy" for a brief period, at which time she had been a member of the Communist Party. Her son had been at a school like Tyndale and had "ended up throwing stones at cars on the by-pass".

Mr Ellis and Brinn Haddock, who had first introduced "total children's rights" were gone and competent teachers, but they deliberately produced chaos in the school, with the children being allowed to believe that "the sky's

the limit". "When a child is naughty it must be faced with its naughtiness," she said.

The artist, Mr Ellis and Mr Haddock was that one must look at a child from the psychological point of view, and that teaching techniques were unimportant.

They were trying to turn the whole school into a vast psychiatric clinic where children would be accepted on their own terms. Mr Haddock, she thought, was politically disaffected, but he was not an anarchist. He and Mr Ellis were, however, promoting anarchy "with a small a".

Mrs Walker said she had welcomed Mr Ellis on his arrival as "just the man for the job" and even welcomed his decision, soon after he came, to disband her remedial department. But the vertical reading groups with which he flattered out, almost immediately, "fizzled out" because of lack of organization, and guidelines for the younger teachers, and because, after "complete freedom" the children would not cooperate.

Unable to get the staff meetings to discuss her criticisms seriously, even after she had written them forward in writing, she decided to seek the advice of the chairman and of another manager on a document attacking the methods. She wanted to put forward the document at a staff meeting at which she hoped a manager might be present or perhaps to a meeting of the managers' body. She also wanted to find out if the managers shared her views.

Mrs Stella Burnett, the chairman, did not see her, but Mrs Aelffyrth and the other manager, saw her and advised her to put her criticisms in writing. For a brief period, Mrs Glittings also wanted her to sign the document before making any use of it.

She did not tell Mrs Glittings that she would be circulating it to parents because she did not at that stage have any plan to do so. But when a number of parents voiced criticisms at a meeting called by the teachers on June 13, 1974, to enlist support for their pay strike "things just exploded in our faces and swept us along."

She denied that she had advanced knowledge of the parents' protests at that meeting. But she showed some of the "incensed" parents the document she had prepared and

London inquiry Week 14 WILLIAM TYNDALE SCHOOL

Report by Mark Jackson

they urged her to distribute it at the parents meeting which Mr Ellis had now agreed to hold to discuss their grievances.

Mr Stephen Sedley for Mr Ellis and his colleagues suggested to Mrs Walker that she had produced the copies and distributed them herself, and had not had the support of a group of parents as she claimed. He also suggested that she had deliberately refrained from putting her name on the document, and had added a paragraph beginning "we parents..." so as to suggest that it was the work of such a group.

Mrs Walker maintained emphatically that she had not produced the document and said that "people might have been misled into thinking it was the work of parents..." but she represented the view "of parents I knew and of many people beyond them."

At first Mrs Walker refused to give the names of the parents who, she claimed, had helped in the preparation of the document. They had not come forward to give evidence because they were concerned about their position in the future with their employer. She agreed to write them down, but later refused to name the person who had helped her to extract the names and addresses of parents from the school files.

This time, she said, "the people who were involved were the nicest, kindest and most honest and decent possible. They do not wish to come forward because they fear that they will be asked to give further names. It is all to do with the possibility that certain children in the school might take it out on others."

Mr Sedley pointed out that the three names she had already written down were those of school helpers and a cleaner, and Mrs Walker identified one of the three as a parent. Mrs Walker said that she was not suggesting that there was any real possibility that the ILFA would reward employees who gave evidence for a career inquiry as troublemaker. She simply thought there were some who feared as much.

Mr Sedley asked Mr Auld to allow a forensic scientist to give evidence relating to the typing of a document. Mr Auld refused. Mrs Walker later denied that she had typed the document circulated to parents.

'Hot dispute' over union advice

The inquiry will not examine dealings between the Tyndale teachers and the National Union of Teachers over the staff decision to strike in September.

Counsel for the other parties accepted the view of Mr Stephen Sedley, the teachers' counsel, that they should not go into the matter because of the privilege which the teachers claim, covers the advice given to them by the union.

It would prolong the inquiry for a hot dispute over what advice was given," said Mr Sedley.

The decision means that the inquiry has steered away from considering alleged conflicts within the North London Teachers' Association. But two of the last batch of witnesses made further references to the association.

Mr Roy London, treasurer of the NLTA and head of Gospel Oak primary school, agreed that the general services committee of the association had issued a statement opposing the staff strike after two meetings of the association had declared support for it.

He denied that he had advised Mr Ellis to exclude the managers from the school. He had urged Mr Ellis, as one head to another, to stick to

the rules "because I did not want to see him falling into a trap".

Miss Barbara Wynn, the association's president, said that a resolution from the association asking other schools not to approve transfers of children from William Tyndale, was intended merely to ensure that parents were discouraged from transferring their children without full discussion.

Mrs Anne Page, Islington council's ILFA representative, said that Mr Harvey Hinds, the chairman of ILFA's school sub-committee, had mentioned his fear of a negative reaction to the NLTA as a reason for not instituting an inspection of the school when she went to see him with a group of the managers in March, 1975. She thought the fear unjustified because her experience of teachers' associations was that they did not react negatively.

In urging Mr Hinds in a letter to "grasp the NLTA nettle" she was not trying to get him to intervene in the association's affairs.

"It was advice from one politician to another. I thought that if the NLTA were to react negatively to its course because one of the wrongs within the association did not like

Stevass calls for professional council

The Government is setting up a council to act as a professional body for teachers, Mr Stephen Sedley, said last night.

Speaking to a branch of the National Association of Teachers in London, Mr Sedley said that the teaching council should be mainly, but not exclusively, professional interests of teachers.

It would not be a condition of service or standards of qualifications into the profession. A register of all teachers maintained by the council, subject to an appeal for the professional status of teachers, would be the province of the Secretary of State for Education.

Disciplining teachers for the professional standards, such as doctors, would be performed by the council itself, and teachers would be encouraged to do the same.

The council should also be teachers in discussions with authorities and other professional matters. "Teachers themselves in the issue, but the council should be at hand to help."

Mr St John Stevas, the Government's permanent secretary for education, said that the Government's intention in setting up the council was to give it a comprehensive role.

131 to get I.e.a.'s gift 'subsidy'

Surrey County Council is another 131 "exceptional" children for free places in the county and direct grant schools. The council has agreed to pay the fees for these children, who are both educationally and socially disadvantaged.

The tests began last night. Those chosen will be viewed next month by the 16 top fee-paying schools in the county.

According to county officials, this will cost £771,581, a jump of £100,000 on last year's figures.

Mr Roger Ellis, president of the National Union of Teachers, said that the council had retained the same number of places for the same number of children who were unhappy that the selection process was still in operation.

Education Act, which operated the scheme, was being replaced by the new Education Act, which would give the council a more active role in the selection process.

In a confidential county council, Mr Ellis said that the chief education officer had been given a letter from the council asking him to produce a list of children who would have "adverse" effects on their education. Last night, the council subcommittee decided to delay a decision on the subject until next month.

He said that the county council had already been given for three years to "grasp the nettle" and that a 1976 intake which was broken "The Department of Education and Science have given us a definite ruling on the legal position. The committee has decided that the selection process for these children should go ahead."

CRAC A LOT OF WORK GOES INTO GOOD CAREER DECISIONS

WHAT ABOUT WORK?

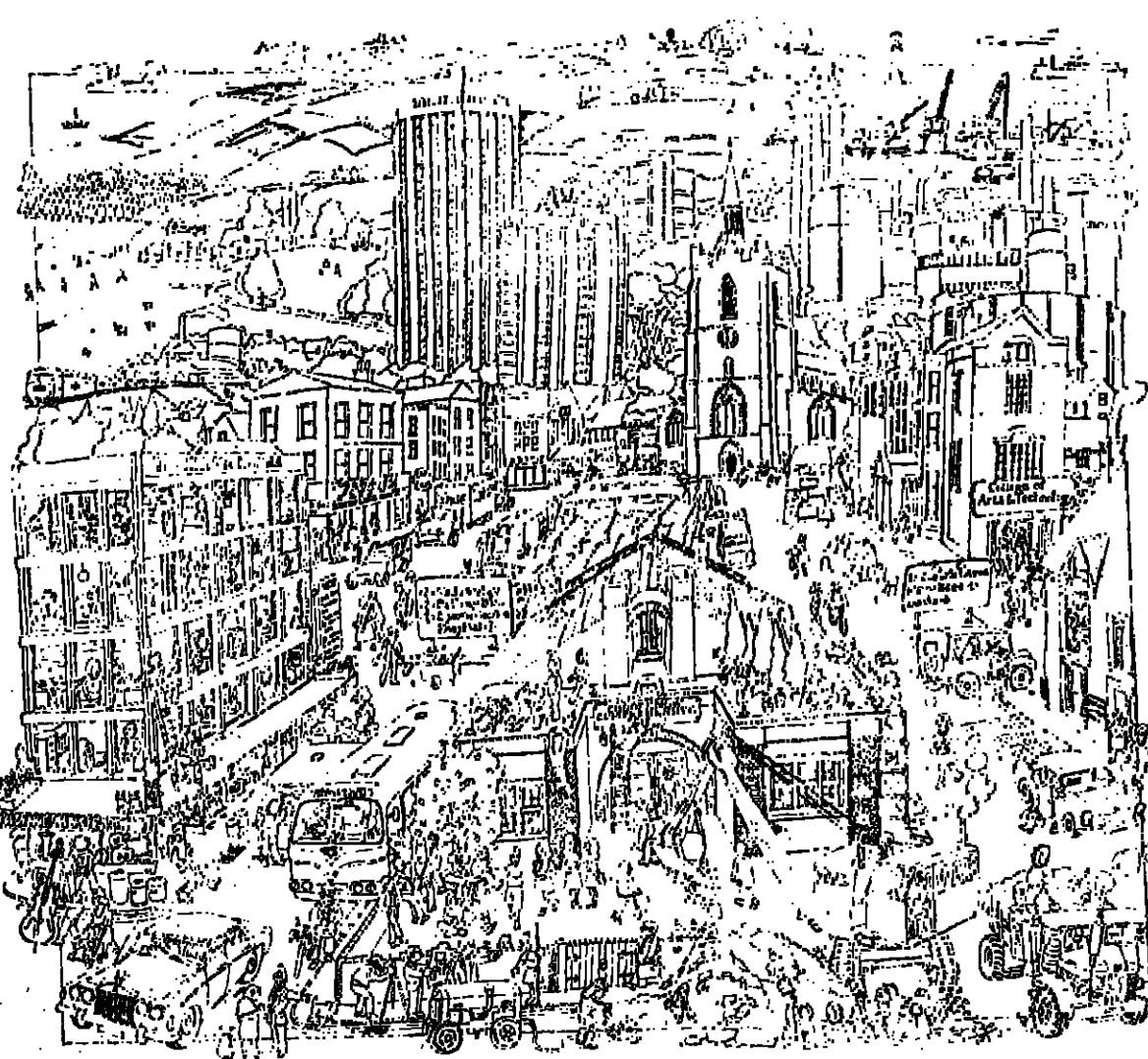
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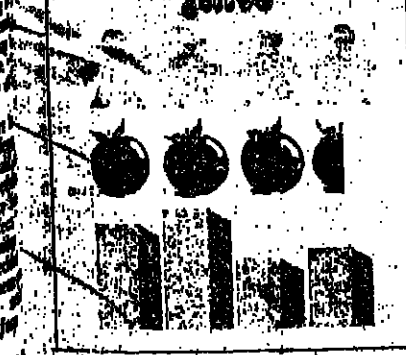
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Students at Risk, published simultaneously, is a first-hand account of an experimental course for vulnerable students in a college of further education. Rosemary Leo, its author, was Tutor at the Kingsway-Princeton College.



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Careers competition

A full-colour version of the CRAC poster reproduced above has just been distributed to all UK secondary schools and colleges. Even if it's only used to decorate the careers room it should provoke some deeper individual consideration of the range and complexity

of career decisions. The artist, John Holdor, is a regular contributor to the *Observer* and has illustrated a number of CRAC books including *Decide for Yourself*. But CRAC has also devised a competition based on the poster and schools wishing to participate should apply for the entry forms and competition details using the coupon opposite. The competition is free of charge. Although there is no age limit the competition has been devised for mixed ability groups aged 14-16 and should occupy a maximum of two periods with pupils working in groups.

17+ decisions

Michael Smith and Peter March, co-authors of CRAC's leading paperback, *Your Choice* Series, 16+ and 17+, have written a new book *Your Choice at 17+* which replaces their original *Your Choice at 18+*. The book provides an entirely new starting point for sixth formers to think about the various options open to them.

Four-in-one Bull's Eye

A year's careers programme is provided in a single volume. *The Career Bull's Eye Book*, CRAC's *Choosing a Job, Finding a Job, Starting a Job* and *Keeping a Job* put together with 'new' discussion points. With four-colour illustrations used throughout, combined with humorous writing, *The Bull's Eye Book* guarantees lively participation.

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In-between years: excellence, encouragement, enjoyment

BOB DOE visited Arthur Razzell (pictured left with pupils) at his Surrey school to discuss the middle school curriculum.



Maths: "observation is the key to learning".

Practising what he preaches as headmaster of Ravenscote Middle School in Primley, Surrey, is Mr Arthur Razzell, one of the authors of *The Curriculum in the Middle Years* published last week.

The report on the Schools Council Middle Years of Schooling project emphasizes basic skills, learning how to learn and the need to see eight to 13 as a single phase of education, linking primary and secondary schooling.

Mr Razzell said his school aimed to bridge the gap between "the mother hen approach" of primary schools and subject specialization in secondary. When he took over the school in 1972, he had three principles. There must be a partnership between parents and teachers, there should be "a quality of excellence" in children's work and they should enjoy doing it.

At Ravenscote they concentrate on using, and enjoying using, basic skills, and learning new ones through environmental and school-based projects. At the same time they take seriously their part in preparing pupils for secondary schooling.

Mrs Betty Kerr, head of year group for the 13 year olds, has special responsibility for all three aspects. She said that after they discovered that children of this age did not read much, they encouraged them to read more.

The structured reading programme in the fourth year is based on 12 "cracking good reads" a term. In those 12 there is something for everyone—"adventure for boys", they say, "animal stories for girls, and something for the more or less able reader".

Titles include 1984, *Animal Farm*, *Across the Barricade*, a story about Northern Ireland, *Watership Down*, *Day of the Triffids* and *My Family and Other Animals*.

nals. Mr Razzell said the list was "a balance of fact and fantasy".

Pupils must read at least two of these, though several read eight or more. They can also buy their own copies and in class creative writing and comprehension are based on these texts.

"This really turns children on to reading", said Mrs Kerr. "At this stage they have the skills and we try to encourage them to enjoy using them while they still have time to."

By the fourth year, pupils are being taught English, science, French and maths in special classes in readiness for their transfer to secondary school. At the school Ravenscote has mainly fed so far.

Mrs Kerr and her colleagues meet subjects to discuss what is taught at each school. They also talk to secondary school staff about individual children.

They discuss setting in maths in the upper school. "Something we never did with the 11-plus", said Mrs Kerr.

When pupils transfer, Ravenscote send their records and a reference list of those who may need special attention because of emotional difficulties or because they are more or less able than average. Mr Razzell said no teacher could read and remember every child's record card.

As a middle school, Ravenscote has an intake as well as an output. When children first arrive at the school, those with any special difficulty are sorted out.

In their first week they are assessed on their written work, for instance. Those who are illiterate or whose writing is seriously faulty are given the Neale diagnostic reading test and given special work.

Organization in year groups makes it easy for small numbers of children who need remedial attention or those of specially high ability to be taught separately.

Each year group have their own area and group of teachers, chosen according to Mr Razzell, because they get on well with one another rather than because of any subject speciality. This helps create a family atmosphere.

Mothers visit these classes every day, where they hear children read and keep records of their progress. They also help in cookery lessons or on visits away from school.

Mr Razzell exploits parents' will-

ingness to help in other ways. drive against constantly re- hearted "battle" encourage them to wage a "battle" against "there/this" mistakes.

In this middle-class area, are keen to support the raising money and buying school's minibus garage. Parents' evening has spread over two evenings everyone in.

Mr Razzell does not agree this could only be done in a class area. "It is not true, the goodwill in every community just have to find the way to it out."

The bus bought by parents used for trips on outdoor projects, for example, to the stroke canal or East Grange, its medieval street scene. are intended to give pupils chance to develop new interests. "Observation is the key to learning", said Mr Razzell.

The projects both inside and outside the school give science, geography, history, sociological investigations, also act as a focus for a graphic, number, art and work. Even more indoor, such as Greece can include out. Greek recipes in a done by both boys and girls.

They aim for excellence in project work, as well as in such as handwriting. The school has adopted an italicized script.

Mr Razzell said in his school, was also reflected in teaching. They worked hard, running courses for them after school to improve their maths teaching or craft work, led by specialists on the Every half term they had a conference to clarify objectives.

For Mrs Kerr the high output of written work, evaluation enough of the project. The school has won an award some of its project work in the National Heritage Year.

Mr Razzell remarked on the tendency with which pupils at projects, overcoming the reticence of children of this age work with the opposite sex. "learning grips them like environmentally based work said, "they would work day the devil."

Lazy teachers get on the wrong wavelength

Teachers are often too casual in their use of broadcast material; they switch on and leave children to it, hoping the programme will succeed without any effort of their own, said Mr John Lambert, assistant senior education officer of the Schools Broadcasting Council.

Speaking at a conference on "The Bullock report and educational broadcasting" in London last week, he said that programmes were used as no more than a pleasing interlude in a lesson. He wanted more flexibility from teachers, suggesting they record and preview materials. "In spite of the technological gale blowing through schools, there is still something to be said for juggling on to regular series. Let's not forget whole programmes, or prevent activity from sometimes making its own impact."

The aim of the conference—one of a series organized by the SBC—was to gather informed comment on the BBC's output, from those responsible for training and working with teachers. But some of the advisers, academics and local author-

ity members present felt there was too much emphasis on information and not enough on consultation.

Complaints about communication were not confined to delegates. Mr Peter Fozzard, producer of the *Adventure and Poetry* radio programmes, said there was "no point in our making programmes unless we get more response from those who use them".

In the questions session, Mr Geoffrey Hall, head of BBC Schools Television, said delegates should pressure BBC Enterprises to make educational programmes more accessible. "If 10 people wrote in tomorrow about a programme, it would quickly become available."

Answering a question on complaints over the language used in schools programmes, Mr Hall said the BBC were "having to be more careful now than two years ago", though the lobby that made these sort of protests now had less power.

"We only have a trickle of letters, in which we weigh against the unexcused evidence from other sources."

CRAC

Careers competition details, and five new titles.

SEE PAGE 7

Course takes language into all subjects

A language course for teachers in school time is a North London comprehensive's version of the "organized policy for language across the curriculum" recommended in the Bullock report.

At Wood Green Upper School, Haringey, "in-school" language courses are run for groups of up to 10 teachers who meet in their non-teaching periods. They discuss the part language plays in their teaching, review things like worksheets and share their experience.

The seminars are organized by Mr Hugo le Comte, a remedial teacher who has produced a booklet, *The Language of Life in School*, based on the course.

"It is unreasonable to expect a remedial teacher to bear the brunt of the entire remedial problem", he said. Concentration on language throughout the school is needed.

Though plans for the course predated Bullock, the booklet says "In order to implement some of the recommendations of the Bullock report, it is imperative that a course of this kind is built into the timetable of every school in the same way as preparations for lessons, subject meetings and staff meetings."

About 50 of the 80 staff at Wood Green have attended so far, including several heads of department.

Teachers found their ideas clarified and picked up some useful tips, but there were few tangible results in the classroom. Some teachers had agreed to help remedial children in their spare time and worksheets had been modified.

The Language of Life in School: A Course for Teachers in School Time. By Hugo le Comte, 12 Rosens, Le Road, London NW5, 40p.

Head may face inquiry

A church school headmaster may have to face a government inquiry to explain his controversial relationship with a head girl, more than five years after the events in question.

The Department of Education and Science are to be called in by Surrey County Council, after Baroness Sordani, the local government ombudsman, criticized them for the way they arrived at their decision not to hold an inquiry.

The relationship between headmaster, Dr Eric Longfield-Jones and head girl, Miss Audrey Smith, began early in 1970, when both were at the Archbishop Langton Church of England Secondary School, Dorking.

It started with the head, a middle-aged married man with no children of his own, taking Miss Smith out at weekends and evenings and encouraging her to work in his study. In the autumn of that year Dr Longfield-Jones helped the girl to leave home.

Mr Dennis Smith, the girl's father and a consultant electrical engineer, objected to the association. He accused the head of alienating his daughter from the family.

He demanded a county council inquiry. The ombudsman said the father had suffered "injustice" as a result of the county council's refusal to hold an investigation and ordered them to put the matter right.

Her report was referred to the education committee. Their decision that the DES should be asked to

hold an inquiry was endorsed the general purposes committee is likely to be approved by the council on February 17.

Mrs Margaret Marshall, chairman of the education committee, said that only a general inquiry would have the powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and subpoena the necessary documents.

Mr Smith said this week "I continue my fight for a short and open inquiry into the case. I'm not convinced that the current inquiry is any more capable of this than was the county council. Audrey has never visited me the day she walked out. Something strange must have happened to her against her own family and want to find out what it was."

Dr Longfield-Jones said she could not comment, but he said that anything improper happened between him and Miss Smith.

"I haven't seen Audrey for years. I helped her to leave home when she was 18 because she did not get on with her father and this was affecting her school work. But unfortunately if you do someone's kindness it is misunderstood. Personally I would just like this brought to an end once and for all because it is me who has to suffer from all this publicity," he said.

Miss Smith, now a 23-year-old teacher, was not available for comment.

The governors of Archbishop Langton School severely reprimanded Mr Longfield-Jones in October, 1970, for his "uncon-

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Central Park Secondary School discussion group: "not the harmful effect we feared".

Talk and sympathy

Discussion groups are being used to let

disruptive pupils talk

through their problems.

JANE FEINMANN

reports

Every Tuesday morning, Douglas Miller, a woodwork teacher at a Cheshire secondary, modern school end, of necessity, a strict disciplinarian, takes a class of 10 of the worst behaved children in school. He lets them put their feet on desks, listens sympathetically to their criticisms and lets them ramble on about their problems with the law, their parents and boy or girl friends.

He is one of four teachers at Central Park Secondary School in Macclesfield, who, with a social worker apiece, have taken part in weekly discussion groups during the past 18 months with 40 of the rowdiest children in school in an attempt to come to grips with discipline problems and to break down mutual suspicions.

The scheme began two years ago when an English teacher complained that her third year class was uncontrollable, and the deputy head, Mr. Alan Rausham, offered to sit in on a couple of classes to try and find out why.

The discussion groups grew out of Mr. Rausham's initiative. The idea was to give the children a chance to relate to authority figures in a more personal way. The teachers were encouraged to talk frankly about themselves and their problems so that a sense of trust would be built up. The aim was to reduce the truancy and delinquency rate at the school while increasing the children's awareness of themselves.

From the beginning there was opposition from some of the staff. William Butts, the head, gave permission for the project to go ahead in spite of reservations. "I was afraid of the possible destruction of authority. Many of the staff felt that by giving recalcitrant children the opportunity of airing their views, you sowed the seed of revolt."

Teachers sympathetic to the project argued that the discussions would be therapeutic. "I felt that their problems are right on the surface," said Mr. Rausham.

face", said Janet Lancaster, a teacher who was also a local girl. "Living in a working-class, fairly rural environment, they are unsophisticated, short on vocabulary, and virtually unable to express emotions. But given the chance, they would be only too willing to talk about themselves."

Mr. Rausham got in touch with a residential psychiatric adolescent unit at a mental hospital near Macclesfield. Three social workers and a nurse were interested in helping Central Park and went along to a staff meeting.

Once again mutual distrust arose, this time between the social workers and teachers. It was decided that each of the social workers be attached to a year head. After they had been seen around school with friendly teachers for a while, the distrust lessened.

The social workers suggested that particularly withdrawn children should be mixed in with extroverts and that attendance at the discussions should be voluntary. Rod Jones, one of the social workers, said: "It was a fruitful partnership. The teachers involved were enthusiastic about the project but felt they lacked the necessary skills. We had that experience from the young people's unit and also had the manpower available."

Douglas Miller said that 70 per cent of the chat in his group was

more trivial: "But it was the talking to other people and what they thought. Some haven't bothered with before." Another boy said: "If I said that the teacher was and they said they didn't know about it, but they said it, then I wouldn't do it again."

The success of the scheme has been difficult to assess. As Mr. Miller said: "It is difficult to say if the children have matured or if whether their behaviour improved for other reasons. He thinks the children in the group are more confident and their behaviour has improved, and we can say the groups have helped the harmful effect we feared."

There are success stories but are fairly undramatic. One boy, a social worker, was sent to a residential centre with the label "borderline". When he came back, he was able to avoid the label of slave dragging. The teacher said: "I wasn't really all that brilliant, was I? And given the chance to do it, he told the group in detail how terrible it had been."

Another girl who had been victimised by demanding parents, menaces, is now doing well at school. Douglas Miller says the scheme was as beneficial to the staff as to the pupils. "I am aware of the problems that the kids are facing."

MA in social work approved

The University of East Anglia is to launch a new degree in social work. Beginning next October, the course will last two years and lead to a masters degree. There are already six applicants for each of the 12 places.

The university says: "The need for a high standard of social work education is increasingly recognized as social workers are given greater responsibilities for maintaining the quality of life in society, yet in the local authorities at the last count only 37 per cent of all holders of social workers were qualified." The course will concentrate on the study of personal relations in families, community and institutions, the need to balance care and control. There will be special emphasis on protecting a growing number of people from mistreatment. Academic and practical learning will have equal importance, with collaboration between the university and social work agencies.

The director of the course, Dr. Martin Davies, says: "It is one way in which the university is able to make a direct contribution to the welfare of society. Students will spend a lot of their time in the field, benefiting from the experience of the social work agencies."

Staff protest over allowances

Teachers in Wolverhampton are threatening to take action against their local authority over the withdrawal of special allowances.

The £351 a year allowance are paid to teachers in ordinary schools who take on the responsibility of handicapped children. The allowances are discretionary and education authorities can choose whether or not to pay them. But the Wolverhampton teachers say they came to the city in response to advertisements which specifically mentioned the special allowance.

Mr. John Bowdler, secretary of the Wolverhampton association of the National Union of Teachers and a member of the NUT national executive believes the authority's decision to cut off the allowances may constitute a breach of contract. Last week he referred the matter to officials at the union's London headquarters. Now NUT solicitors are looking into the case, including its contractual aspects.

Science diary

by

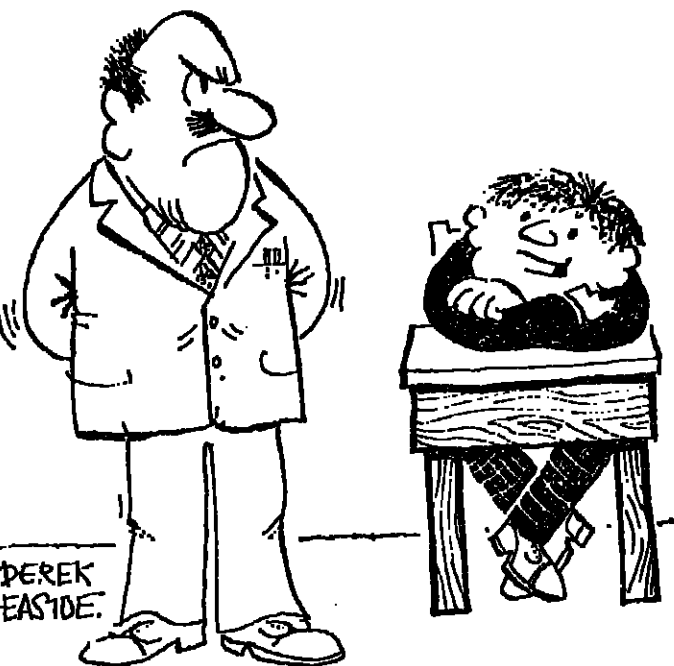
John Maddox

Turn on and drop off...

In the past few years, the number of people in the United States who practise deep meditation is thought to have grown to nearly a million. A group of psychologists at the University of Washington in Seattle has now raised the sour possibility that there is nothing much to distinguish the state of deep meditation from sleep (Science, January 23). One consequence will be no doubt a howl of protest from the devotees. Another may be to help discourage the fad.

Those who practise deep meditation have been encouraged by claims that they can thereby enter a state of consciousness which is unique, but in which their bodies function at a low level of metabolism, as in sleep. The difficulty with testing this claim, of course, is that if you ask somebody who is in a state of deep meditation whether he is sleeping, he will either wake up and deny it or he will complain that you have interrupted his meditation.

So what else can be done? The experiments at Seattle involved 10 experienced practitioners of the art of meditation, most of whom were teachers as well. They were invited to spend periods of 40 minutes either in meditation or taking a nap, and electroencephalographic records were made of their brain function during each spell. It has been the practice among psychologists



"No, sir, I wasn't day dreaming, I was meditating transcendently."

Genetic clue to measles and multiple sclerosis

The notion that the big upheavals in science come about by accident will be powerfully reinforced by the excitement which now abounds in the border land between genetics, immunology and medicine. The story is this.

It has been known for 20 years, but especially since the work of Medawar, that you cannot graft skin (or other organs, for that matter) between unrelated animals with any chance of success, and that the explanation must have something to do with the way in which the body is able to recognise and then reject foreign tissues, even pieces of skin from animals of the same species.

Moreover, because skin and other grafts between identical twins will take, it is clear that the specificity of these immunological reactions must be under genetic control. With the development of the surgery of organ transplantation, techniques for telling which tissues were likely to be compatible with others were developed, and it quickly became apparent that the compatibility of one person's body could be assessed by tests carried out with the white blood cells or lymphocytes for each. Briefly, if lymphocytes from two people are mixed together, there will be a reaction between them if their tissues are incompatible.

Why should this be? The inference is that lymphocytes, like the cells from other body tissues, carry chemicals which are specific to the individuals which are susceptible to those who know Greek, these were called the "histocompatibility antigens". (Histo means tissue.)

Ten years ago, when the first enthusiasm for organ transplantation was at its height, people hoped that it would turn out to be as easy to recognize compatible tissues as to tell what kinds of blood could safely be transplanted from one person to another.

This expectation has, however, been frustrated. It turns out that when a person's tissues are apparently well matched with another's, the chances that a kidney graft will take are much less than for transplants between identical twins. The explanation is that there are many more histocompatibility antigens than there are different blood groups and that, even when they have all been identified, the number of different types of individuals will run into tens of millions (so that the chances of finding compatible tissues by hunting through the general population will almost always be negligible).

So the argument goes, there must be some hundreds or even thousands of genes somewhere in our genetic apparatus which determine the chemical structure of the histocompatibility antigens. In fact, it will be apparent that I am not a devotee of transcendental meditation, but I would not hold that the evidence from Seattle shows there turns out that these are located in a region of the human chromosome called chromosome six, now known among human geneticists as the major histocompatibility complex (or MHC for short). So far, there is no great surprise.

The excitement that has now

burst on us stems from the recognition that people susceptible to particular diseases carry particular types of histocompatibility antigens in their cells. The first of these associations, recognized five years ago, was of the susceptibility of mice with a particular histocompatibility antigen to leukaemia caused by viruses.

Now it seems that a range of diseases as different as multiple sclerosis, psoriasis, ulcerative colitis, some forms of rheumatoid arthritis and even possibly diabetes turn up predominantly among people carrying particular kinds of histocompatibility antigens. Moreover, many of these conditions appear to be triggered off by infections of various kinds.

The view that is now emerging, therefore, is that the MHC region of the human chromosome number six contains a whole series of genes that people with this wasting disease of the muscles are also especially resistant to measles infection—often they manage to avoid measles infection in early childhood—but they tend also to carry an abnormally large amount of the antibody against measles virus in the blood.

So is it possible that their capacity to produce measles antibodies in large amounts is also the reason why they are susceptible to multiple sclerosis? It is only a possibility, but it is a sufficiently tangible hypothesis for those concerned with the origins of disease to have something tangible to work on.

And by now there is such a range of diseases associated with particular inherited combinations of genes in the MHC region that medical research will be enormously stimulated in a great variety of fields.

In the end, the practical benefits will be enormous. But the same series of developments has begun to throw an important light on the way in which the body's immune defences work. There are two kinds of lymphocytes in the blood, one kind released directly from the bone marrow and the other matured for some time in the thymus gland. Cells of the first kind are the chief agents of the body's defence against, say, a bacterial infection. Cells of the second kind are chiefly involved in the more subtle immune reaction called cell-mediated immunity, in which cells of both types have to cooperate with each other if foreign material is to be eliminated from the body.

What now seems clear is that genes in the MHC region play a crucial part in deciding how efficiently these separate processes will work. That has always been a puzzle, and it now seems ripe for unravelling.

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SEE PAGE 7

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THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

On sale at newsagents every Friday

Sport Aylestone arrive on rugby map

by Stanley Levenson

Aylestone Comprehensive School, in the London Borough of Brent, is causing something of a ripple in schools rugby circles. At first sight it seems an unlikely school for rugby. A high proportion of its 1,600 boys and girls are West Indians from the nearby mixed community of Keats Rise, and West Indian lads have not, so far, made the same sort of impression in rugby as they have in other sports.

But Aylestone only recently introduced to rugby, won the Middlesex under-14 cup final by defeating Latimer Upper, for whom rugby is a way of life. That this was no fluke was shown when they beat two other traditional rugby schools in friendlies—Merchant Taylors and University College School.

The catalyst is PE teacher Nigel French, of Wasps, who was a substitute in the England-Wales game at Twickenham and who is close to making the international team as a three-quarter. Mr French started rugby at Aylestone about three years ago and the success in the Middlesex Cup was a quick return for his enthusiasm.

The team is almost entirely West Indian, and Mr Brian Parrinor, the head, says their standard is very good. He is delighted with their success. If he and the boys had their way, Nigel French would be in the England team.

Aylestone are nothing if not adventurous. Last Easter, after little more than a year's exposure to rugby, the boys made a trip to the West Country where, says Mr Parrinor, they surprised some of their rivals. This Easter the boys are going west again with Mr French and maths teacher, Mr Tony Pitt.



Fists fly at the Cafe Royal.

Star boxer at 15

by Timothy Mo

Chris Long, 15-year-old member of St George's Club, Stepney, and a pupil of Ruims Grammar School, was the outstanding boxer in the London Federation of Boys' Clubs championships at the Cafe Royal, Piccadilly, London, last week.

He won the under-16 51kg title by outpointing Terry Smith, of Scott Liddell School, who is trained at Lambeth's Fitzroy Lodge Club.

Long, who takes O levels this year and intends to stay for A levels, used a long jab to stay out of trouble in the first round. His southpaw confused his opponent. Long put his punches together in fluent attacks through the second

and third rounds and drew a lot of trouble after landing his jab. Long and the other winner, forward to meet champions in other areas of Britain. They get to the National Association of Boys' Clubs finals in early May. Stylish boxing abounded in the 42 finalists last week. "Feds" are regarded as the best event on the young boxer's calendar and rivalry is fierce. The Club based at Bethnal Green usually dominates the competition but had to share honours with St George's, South End School had two finalists in the first round and Terry Meas.

S East on top at basketball

The South East region won the English Schools Basketball Association under-17 inter-area tournament at Lister School, Plaistow, East London. Not surprisingly they provide more than half the under-17 international squad selected afterwards.

One of the outstanding players, and, at 6ft 5in, one of the tallest, is Peter Lawrence (Plumpton School, Malden, Essex) who was good enough, immediately after the tournament, to play for Avenue in the senior National League.

The other members of the squad are Paul Stinson (Glyn Grammar School, Epsom, Surrey); Michael Short (Ilmington Manor School, Mddx); Stavros Elias (Quinton Kynaston School, London); Lee Hazell (Sir William Collins School, London); Michael Freeman (John Boyd (both of Wilmington Manor School, Cheshire); Mike Lyons (St Leonard's School, East Ham); Steven Mapley (Dale Comprehensive, Walsley); Ken Toke (Selhurst School, Surrey); Eyles (Huff Pavement School, Nottingham); and three girls: David Newton (High School, Marl Smith (Brynne School) and Paul Newton (Brynne School).

The South East won all three matches in the tournament comfortably, beating South West 99-65, Midlands 68 and the North 78-53. The results: Midlands 81, North 59, South West 58.



Nigel French: quick success

In brief

School meals recipes

School Meals Service staff are invited to take part in a recipe competition sponsored by the sultana and raisin producing countries, Australia, Afghanistan, California, Greece, Iran, Turkey and South Africa. Prizes worth £550 are being offered.

£250,000 wanted

Dover College are appealing for £250,000 to build a multi-purpose hall for physical education, gymnastics, fencing, badminton and basketball as well as drama, concerts, films and assemblies.

Money guide

A new Lloyd's Bank book, *Money—the facts of life*, has been written to help teenagers when they leave school. Topics covered include pay, savings, insurance, mortgages, running a car, paying for holidays. Copies from bookshops, price 50p.

Golden city

Golden Mycenae, the city of King Agamemnon, is the subject of the first of a new series of one-day "schools" concerned with Egyptology and archaeology at Manchester University.

Boys design clothes

Stepney Green Boys' School are among the 400 entries for the BP Travel Clothes Design Competition, the final of which is to be held just before the 1976 London Motor Show. First prize is a Ford Transit minibus.

£350,000 gift

Imperial College has been offered £350,000 by a benefactor, who wants to remain anonymous, for an extension to its residential Linstead Hall in Prince's Gardens, South Kensington. The extension will take about 70 students.

NSMHC holidays

The National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children are to provide 15 holidays (310 places) for mentally handicapped children and adults taken between April and September. Last year they gave 12 holidays (280 holiday places). The society for appealing for volunteers to help with the children.

Free advice

Radio London began an education advice service last week. Listeners are invited to ring or write to the station with their inquiries on any area of education—pre-school, primary, secondary and higher. The ILRA have agreed to help.

People

Sir Denis Wilkinson is to be the new head of the National Association of Teachers in Secondary Schools, a succession to Professor Sir John Gwynne who leaves in the autumn at Oxford.

Sir Alec Morrison, vice-chancellor of Bristol University, is to be appointed chairman of the National Commission on the National Curriculum.

Universities

Professor R. N. Haswell, 75, head of the department of Mathematics at the University of Manchester, is to succeed Lord Bowden as principal of the Institute in September.

Dr D. T. McEllan, reader in physical theory at Kent University, has the title and status of professor of political theory.



With a bang-or a whimper?

Virginia Makins

The Bullock report appeared a year ago, with a daunting preface by Mr Reg Prentice, then Education Secretary, that not one extra penny would be available to implement it, and a bold assertion by Sir Alan (now Lord) Bullock that what was needed was not more cash, but will power and changes in attitudes. Since then Mr Prentice's warning has been hammered home relentlessly. What of Lord Bullock's hopes?

The TES sent a questionnaire to the 108 local authorities in England and Wales, to try to find out how the report's main recommendations were being followed up. Ninety-six answers came back, in itself, says something about the value I.E.S. at least, put on the report. The questions were as factual and unambiguous as possible—but the answers cannot be simply read as the results of Bullock. The Bullock report is a massive compendium—of analysis of reading standards, tips

for teachers, complex theory about how children learn and how language interacts with learning. Many of its recommendations were based on existing good practice, and many of its concerns have been with us for years. What the results show is how, a year after the extra impetus of this blockbuster, these concerns are being interpreted, and how those responsible are trying to raise standards and disseminate good practice. We asked for comments on six topics

—follow-up, diagnosis and screening, schools, pre-school, advisory services, and adult literacy. Many I.E.S.s responded magnificently, flooding out the skeleton answers with details of their activities.

The questions focused on the report's recommendations that do not involve extra staffing and resources in schools. They did not tackle two important recommendations: for improved resources in terms of staffing space and ancillaries for

English departments in secondary schools, and—perhaps even more important—for improved staffing ratios in infant schools, and the use of trained teachers' aides in the infant classroom.

These and other important aspects of the report, such as better teaching for children from minority groups, will have been among the subjects discussed at yesterday's TES seminar on Bullock. A report of the discussion will be published on February 20th.

Follow-up

Findings

Have you arranged in-service courses on reading and language based on the Bullock report?
For primary teachers YES—86 NO—16
For secondary teachers YES—78 NO—18

Have you set up working parties on the implementation of the report?
YES—73 NO—23

Have you held conferences on the Bullock report?
For primary teachers YES—63 NO—33
For primary heads YES—65 NO—31
For secondary teachers YES—61 NO—35
For secondary heads YES—52 NO—44

We also asked for an estimate of numbers of teachers involved in conferences. The authorities who made an estimate said that 16,414 primary teachers, 5,384 secondary teachers, 856 primary heads and 132 secondary heads were involved, and conferences which did not separate heads or categories of teachers involved a further 10,761 teachers—so 33,547 were involved altogether.

Comments

A handful of authorities commented that they did not believe in having a "Bullock campaign". "I am much more inclined to make continual references to Bullock incidentally at all suitable courses", wrote an English adviser. One Midlands county "have not

launched a major campaign, but have planned over a two or three-year period to mount at teachers' centres courses which will attempt to deal in some depth with various aspects of the report."

There was evidence here and there of Bullock activities which must have skimmed the ground at breakfast speed—such as a one-day conference which covered the topics of defining literacy, language across the curriculum and children with reading difficulties. (The TES has published letters from participants at conferences suggesting just how superficial some can be.)

But the comments of some 25 authorities showed how they have used Bullock for major, many-pronged attacks on curriculum development at all levels. They show how in perhaps a quarter of local authorities the lessons of the last decade's attempts at in-service training have sunk in: the key words now are "on-going, school-based activities".

Bullock has clearly provided a welcome platform for energetic authorities, both for encouraging systematic discussion on curriculum and organization in individual schools, and for getting secondary schools together with their feeder primaries. Here, there is only space to quote a representative few to give an idea of the range of courses, discussions, working parties and so on stimulated by Bullock.

Sheffield held a working conference for 40 primary heads, who then became leaders of discussion groups involving all primary heads. In some schools there have been discussion groups involving whole staffs. The discussion groups involving whole staffs, the National Association for the Teaching of English (NATE), the university and the polytechnic, among others, have laid on conferences. There have been meetings of all secondary heads of English and of science. There have also been central meetings in lan-

gunge across the curriculum, and meetings in some schools. In Hampshire, all schools were asked to tell their area education officer what they intended to do about the report. There were intended to be teachers' centres in every area for preliminary discussions. Large numbers of schools have closed for a day to discuss the report, and there have been residential conferences for both primary and secondary teachers.

Norfolk have surveyed schools for information on reading standards, the allocation of time to language, reading schemes, teacher training and in-service needs. There have been conferences for teachers responsible for language development, and for heads—based on groups of secondary schools and their feeder schools—to exchange ideas and build up liaison and continuity. This year, courses on reading and language development will be designed to tackle problems these conferences brought to light. There have also been many "independent" activities, based on area offices and teachers' centres.

Devon have established a language advisory team with the terms of reference suggested in the report. The team has reviewed resources in the light of Bullock, and highlighted gaps in their findings were systematically presented in a "white paper". All heads have attended conferences, and there have been numerous teachers' centre activities. "Interest has been exceptionally high, with encouraging preparedness to take part in follow-up activities."

In East Sussex they have 11 study groups meeting every fortnight at five teachers' centres. Bromley has working parties on early literacy, communication skills, the structuring of play, and other aspects of the stimulation of language. "The 'channelled' into a programme that 'encourages' teacher and school-based. There have been working parties on classroom

organization for reading skills for infants and juniors, and school-based working parties on language policy, and language in the home and school.

In Croydon they have arranged all their conferences and almost all their in-service provision on the basis of secondary schools and feeder primaries. Initial meetings were arranged by heads, to look at the development of an all-through policy for each group of schools. These led to working parties on different topics. The infant adviser has organized six working groups on pre-reading activities, remedial help in normal classrooms, literature in primary schools, and so on—have been held in teachers' centres.

Cleveland have given first priority to meetings with heads, "since the report underscores the vital importance of an overall strategy in terms of resources and planning. They are starting a detailed curriculum bulletin outlining "good practice" in Bullock field. They have a central working party of administrative and advisory staff coordinating follow-up. Many local working parties have happened spontaneously.

Jersey had a "reading week", with all kinds of activities involving school, and parents, including a play for parents of pre-school children. West Glamorgan held a festival of children's literature. Several authorities mentioned review panels of teachers, set up to assess and inform people about children's literature.

There were one or two surprising omissions in comments. Only a handful mentioned activities based on the resources of emptying colleges of education, or of university departments. And while several authorities had working parties on parent involvement and home-school links, only one—Haringey—mentioned that parents had taken part in Bullock seminars and conferences.

based on "teacher referenced profiles", which cover numeracy and emotional development as well as language and literacy. They say "It is unlikely that standardized tests will be part of initial screening. Sheffield, who will only introduce mass screening when they can offer better follow-up services, are trying to "sharpen teachers' observational expertise with in-service training. Richmond have just stopped systematic screening in favour of teacher referrals.

Only one authority said that teacher-administered tests were no use: "to suggest schools do their own testing would seriously affect the standardization". (They admitted the difficulties of training standardized observers to do the work; this was one of the authorities who mentioned the prohibitive cost of mass screening.) Most authorities who agreed to use a mixture of standardized screen (often teacher administered) and observation. Several have working parties trying out different procedures.

Three or four authorities explicitly said they used their tests to identify schools, as well as children, in difficulties, and to plan extra help in teaching strength and equipment where they were needed.

Diagnosis and screening

Do you have a reading clinic, or remedial centre for diagnosis and expert help of children with difficulties?
YES—75 NO—21

Do you have a formal system for screening all primary children for reading and language difficulties?
YES—51 NO—45

Five of the authorities with no clinic or centre have definite plans to set one up. Eleven who do not systematically screen have definite plans to do so, and a further 18 (often where two or more old authorities merged) have partial screening. Several have plans to extend screening when feasible, or pilot projects or working parties discussing possibilities. Seventeen authorities had no plans.

Comments
At least five of the authorities without clinics

or centres are counties with few large population centres. One authority had planned a centre, but the plans were frozen because of finance. Most of the counties without centres (and many who have one or two in their larger towns) organize their remedial service with the educational psychological service.

Devon, now planning reading/language centres in towns, mentioned a comprehensive mobile exhibition of diagnostic instruments, techniques and teaching materials, which backed up an extensive in-service training programme. Dorset, which has two centres, was considering setting up a mobile one. And Mid-Glamorgan has working parties in teachers' centres which have the job of making recommendations.

It was difficult to detect much specific influence in the comments on the first question. But there were encouraging signs here and there that remedial and psychological services are becoming more involved in in-service training for all teachers, disseminating information about chera, disseminating techniques that might help prevent children from needing special help. Several authorities were extending their remedial centres, or planning new language resource centres, where teachers could come to evaluate books, materials and techniques

for normal children, as well as to get help with those with obvious difficulties. On screening, clearly a great deal is happening, probably both as a result of Bullock and of the deep worries which led to the committee's formation. It seems recommended about the timing of screening (the report wanted it for first-year juniors) are being ignored. Many authorities have, or are introducing, systems which test infants at seven, and at least two authorities are starting by looking at tests of "pre-reading skills" of five-year-olds and six-year-olds.

But the principle of systematic screening is rapidly gaining ground—only two or three authorities said that cost ruled it out at present. One county said: "We undertook major screening in one large area four years ago at considerable cost: at present we do not have the resources to repeat this even in a similar area, still less across the whole area."

At least two authorities, Rotherham and Sheffield, are basing their investigations on the Croydon system, which the report gave as an example of good practice. Most are working out their own systems, and a wide range of attitudes clearly prevailed. Two or three are working on systematic teacher observation and assessment. Cleveland have just completed a pilot scheme, which they hope to extend county-wide this year. It is

A ranter's lexicon

Anthony Quinton on Arnold, Lenin, Leavis and Raymond Williams

Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society By Raymond Williams
Croom Helm £5.50, 0 85664 289 4.
Penguin 95p, 000 63479 2.

Keywords consists of short essays or notes, varying in length from less than a page to half a dozen pages, about the social and historical variations of meaning of some 110 words. "This is not," Raymond Williams writes in the Introduction, "a neutral review of meanings. It is an exploration of the vocabulary of a crucial area of social and cultural discussion, which has been inherited within precise social and historical conditions and which has to be made at once conscious and critical—subject to change as well as to continuity—if the millions of people in whom it is active are to see it as active."

It began, he relates, as an appendix to his book of 1956, *Culture and Society*, itself a response to a puzzled recognition by him, immediately after the war, of new senses of a number of potentially crucial words, above all the word "culture" itself. Faced with that word as meaning the same as "refinement" or "literature and the arts," he now had to acknowledge it as referring to the distinctive way of life of a community, in the usage of anthropologists, and in the somewhat more nebulous sense derived by Leavis from Arnold.

His method is to trace the historical variations in meaning, involving multiplication of and various sorts of conflict between senses, of his selected terms, with the aid of the Oxford English Dictionary from their first, usually non-English beginnings; to provide examples, ordinarily in terms of the to-and-fro of the class struggle, of these changes; and to point out the social and political force of the words in their current employment.

He is plainly correct in holding that this cannot be a wholly neutral undertaking, at least to the extent that the words under inspection have been chosen for their rhetorical, implicitly evaluative character.

But to recognise the partisan character of the words, it is not necessary, as he does, to expose the side of the underdog with such vibrant enthusiasm. The "bourgeois" or even "reactionary" reader can easily perceive that to refer to the poorer majority of the population as "the masses," "the mob" or "the multitude" (the latter noun attracting, as it does, the adjectives "base" and "fickle") has quite different implications from reference to its members as "the common people."

Williams consistently speaks of the recruitment of terms for right-wing purposes as euphemism, when he says that "pragmatic" has been useful as a dignified alternative to "unprincipled or time-serving" (perhaps Mr Wilson harks too large in his consciousness here) or that "consensus" is used to throw the attractive mantle of agreement in opinion over the evasion of real conflict.

But that sort of thing is not peculiar to the right. He admits, indeed, that it is absurd to conclude that only the working classes work. But the admission is doubly inadequate. In the first place, it is equally absurd to suppose that it is of those called working-class who work; there are welfare parasites as well as workers. Secondly, the false implication he does admit is that the middle class who are held to have made confusion inevitable by defining themselves in terms of social position rather than in terms of their role in the economy. The term "working-class" is surely a euphemism, even kindly evasion of the somewhat offensive term "lower class."

Williams's excited partisanship leads him at times into silliness. At the end of his account of the word "educated," he says, "it remains remarkable that after nearly a century of universal education in Britain the majority of the population should in this use be seen as described only a small proportion of the population as moneyed." If I do of the population as moneyed, I do not imply that the large remainder are devoid; those who would not be called hury are not totally bald;

those who would not be called fleshy are not skeletons. Raymond Williams is a woolly and clumsy writer and at some points it is taking writing about the unfavourable sense of *clitist*, he goes on, "it is significant that there are alternative positive words for an effective political minority in *vanguard* and *cadres*." Significant of what? Is he saying that minority power and social distinction are all right in the communist systems? Or are they referred to with these terms, or that these words serve to conceal the presence of such power and distinction in places where they are supposed not to exist?

There are in this book rather a lot of sentences like this one: "man indeed makes his own nature," as opposed to concepts of an original human nature. No doubt he makes both his own nature and the concepts (or concept) of which Williams writes. Still, it is clear enough that he means to say that man does not have a fixed, original human nature. It is a longer piece, readily recognizable as Williams's by those familiar with his style: "the point would then be, not to find some other term continuing the same kind of activity, but to get rid of the habit, which depends, fundamentally, on the abstraction of responsibility from the real situation and circumstances; to what appears general process, when what actually needs to be understood is the specificity of the response, which is a judgment by a practice, in active and complex relations with the situation and conditions of the practice, and necessarily, with all other practices." As long as that kind of thing is written, criticism in its original sense of fault-finding, in its habit we should do well to persist in.

The entries in this lexicon often conclude with a little practical what one is to do. At the end of the entry on *existential*, Williams writes, "it is probably as well, for all the work that has gone into it and the wealth of historical detail that Williams has assembled, there is not a great

deal to be learnt from it. Anyone literate enough to read the comparative study of things he has to say on the antiquity of the habit of "criticism" that is primary today and the connection of "revel" with the large surprises.

Williams's exposition more than usually shifts from time to time in a philosophical manner. The account of "together with" determines an inchoate model of "existence" fails to get near the centre of the of "individual" make a heavy weight of dimensions of the subject. Even in his own book, it is often unreliable. One says, "the product of the bourgeois society," surely to invert the habit of the subject, in the "peasant" there is a "account of why it is a post-medieval English dweller. In discussing" he adds to its senses as a thing and as the name of a whole "the habit which directs either the human beings or both," an invention of his own, the traditional notion of a perfected form of a the light of which some style of thought and action in the entry on biology, distinction is drawn between events and the record of events; the exposition just from the latter to the former.

For all the work that has gone into it and the wealth of historical detail that Williams has assembled, there is not a great

Decade of change

Hermann Peschmann

Poetry of the Thirties By Trevor Tolley
Collins £6.50, 0 575 01976 X.

This long book (445 pages including bibliographies), painstakingly and unpretentiously written, ambitiously purports to be a history of all the poetry written in the decade; but since "none of the poets discussed in this book was Right in sympathy" it means, for example, no Roy Campbell.

As literary history, dovetailing into the changing political scene, it is excellent; as criticism covering generalized and superficial, except for the few established names, it is at length—it is especially illuminating, for instance, on Dylan Thomas's *Welshbooks*. It is, however, a very useful reference book, and a salutary reminder that the 1930s poetry was not just all cryptic Communism or Cwmdonkin Drive!

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Richard Wilkinson

A Sense of Place
By Richard Cobb
Duckworth £4.95, 0 7156 0877 0.

How did unmarried women lose their virginity in revolutionary Lyons? Richard Cobb answers this question in the longest of three little books which comprise this unusual double murder in 1809. The third essay is an autobiographical account of childhood and adolescence, especially at preparatory and public school. I assume that the worried-looking man whose photograph appears on the back cover is Professor Cobb; some might prefer a picture of a seductive Lyonnaise.

The author claims that a unifying theme links the three essays: the importance of pornography to the social historian. He writes effec-

tionately about Tumbidge Wells and the Shropshire countryside, while we are shown the difficulties facing homicidal strangers in the flat, dyke-intersected Low Countries, and liberties in down-town Lyons, trying to escape detection. But Professor Cobb's real theme is the significance of apparently trivial detail. For example, he shows how the evidence submitted by the mothers-to-be throws light on the living conditions of the Lyons poor.

This approach to history will not be to everyone's taste. I sympathize with the schoolboys in whom Professor Cobb told the murder-story and who queried his historical relevance. "It's true!" was of course his answer. Yes, but does this justify publication? Our author assures us that he is trying to be interesting, yet he displays all the insensitivity of the professional historian. Truth

can be boring, especially if repetitive, sordid and in *French* (I suppose one should be the meaning of *avertir*); the chunks of documentary evidence the original will influence the intellectually sound.

Again, I am bored by the fact that Professor Cobb's name is called Kate and came from Lyons. Would he be fascinated to know my nunny was called Ann from Barnsley? The answer, credibly, is "Yes!" Professor actually enjoyed digging up the details of their blizzards—admission. If you share a taste in the humdrum (and the rest you will enjoy *A Sense of Place*), prefer the pages devoted to boring people, his teachers in *French*, for example, and described with appropriate

Harbinger of austerity

David Goodway

1848 in France
Edited by Roger Price
Thames and Hudson £4.50, 0 500 75004 1. Paperback £1.95 76004 7.

This volume—the third in a new series "Documents of Revolution"—has a misleading title. The collection, selected and equipped with competent commentary by a British specialist on the Second Republic, covers the complete period from the February Revolution to the coup d'état of 1851. A

sizeable and particularly interesting section deals with the insurrectionary attempts provoked by Louis Napoleon's seizure of power.

Quite who will benefit from a book of this sort is unclear, although it is aimed at both general reader and student. The first is unlikely to cope with the half-digested sources of the historian, while the second, if requiring to study the period in such detail, should be able to read texts in the original French

and would, one hopes, prefer to be untranslated.

The plentiful, well-chosen, sometimes too markedly repetitious illustrations are all in black and white. Considering the book's harbinger of austerity, there are at least a few bright, vivid occasions of gaiety, excitement and popular hopes. It is therefore particularly inappropriate for plates to be omitted from this

The lightweight literature of leftism

Nicholas Walters on leftwing politics in England and France

The Origins of Modern Leftism By Richard Gombin.
Penguin 60p, 0 14 02 1846 7.

The Left in Britain 1956-1968 By David Widgery.
Penguin 4.00, 0 14 055099 2.

These two books are both attempts by young writers to describe the development of the left since the Second World War, but that is about all they have in common. Richard Gombin is a French academic, and he has composed a short, cheap, objective analysis of intellectual leftism in France. David Widgery is a British activist, and he has compiled a long, expensive, subjective anthology of institutional leftism in Britain.

There are many obvious differences between the books; one which is less obvious and more significant is that they are not actually about the same thing—the two authors offer contrasting and indeed contradictory interpretations of leftism, for while Widgery concentrates on Marxists who have rejected the Labour and Communist parties, Gombin concentrates on leftists who have rejected Marxism itself. But in spite of all these differences, the two books give a fascinating view of similar developments on both sides of the Channel.

The Origins of Modern Leftism is the English edition of a book which was first published in France in 1971. Gombin describes the various theoretical currents which flowed together and apart during the 12 years from the dual crisis of Hungary and Suez in 1956 to the confused echoes of the Prague Spring in 1968. There are seven

philosophy from the Marxist position, especially by followers of Georg Lukács and Karl Korsch; the critique of "everyday life" and of the "spectacular society", especially by Henri Lefebvre and the Situationists; the revival of "council communism" which had flourished during the First World War but disappeared after the Russian Revolution, especially by neo-sindicalist and neo-anarchist groups. Gombin sees the resulting ideology as the theoretical basis for the practice of "contestation", which he has identified as the characteristic feature of modern leftism and which he has discussed in several articles and in other books.

The good thing about *The Origins of Modern Leftism* is that it is straightforward and clear, more so than any previous study of the subject. The bad things are that the book is much too brief, so that very complex issues are drastically simplified, and that the too literal translation has not been edited for English-speaking readers, when there should at least have been a new introduction and a guide to the sources. Widgery himself calls Gombin's book "perky but lightweight", which isn't quite fair but isn't quite false either. Nevertheless Gombin is probably the worst of the introductory essays being full of mistakes and misunderstanding and the illustrative extracts being extraordinarily out of context. The final section seems to be nearly as bad, but for fragments of current events which pervaded the end of the 1960s.

The Left in Britain was completed in 1974. Widgery describes the various currents which flowed together and apart during the 12 years from the dual crisis of Hungary and Suez in 1956 to the confused echoes of the Prague Spring in 1968. There are seven

sections—the emergence of the "New Left" from the dual failure of the Labour and Communist parties in the 1950s; the nuclear disarmament movement in the late 1950s and early 1960s; the industrial struggle under the Conservative governments up to 1964; the failure of the Labour government of 1964-1970; the industrial struggle under it; the student movement of the 1960s; and the climax of 1968. Each section consists of an essay by Widgery followed by a series of contributions by other writers, mostly reprinted from the left-wing press. There are two particularly long contributions by Peter Sedgwick—an essay on the old and the new "New Left", which appeared in *International Socialism* in 1964; and an introduction to the book, which appeared in the *New Statesman* in 1974. There are also an interesting foreword, useful chronology of events and glossary of organizations and publications, a rich bibliography and a poor index.

The bad thing about *The Left in Britain* is that the book is a mess. Anyone who knows anything about the subject will detect a disturbing number of errors and omissions, and the general level of the material is unashamedly uneven. There are well over 100 separate items, of which many are interesting or at least revealing, but too many are boring or even pointless. The nuclear disarmament section is probably the worst, the introductory essay being full of mistakes and misunderstanding and the illustrative extracts being extraordinarily out of context. The final section seems to be nearly as bad, but for fragments of current events which pervaded the end of the 1960s.

The selection of items is often perverse, and the editorial commentary is often peculiar. Widgery became involved in the events he describes only towards the close of the period, and his essays begin by being clumsily derivative and end by being intensely personal. Sedgwick, who belongs to an older generation, is always highly stimulating, but he is also highly sectarian, and his introduction is so unbalanced that it upsets the book. Widgery himself tries to escape the sectarianism which infects the whole of the left, and he makes friendly gestures to many conflicting tendencies, but he remains committed to the Marxist approach in general and to the International Socialist line (or lines) in particular.

But the good things about the book are that it exists at all and that there is so much of it. In the absence of any other reasonably comprehensive account of modern leftism in this country, 550 pages of first-hand material must be welcomed even if it arouses argument as much as agreement. It is easy to say the job should have been done better; the important thing to say is that it has been done at all. Both these books have been badly delayed, and they may well have barely survived the recent rearmament of the Penguin Special series, but they would have been a few years ago. *The Origins of Modern Leftism* and *The Left in Britain* have been disguised respectively as a Pelican Book and a Peregrine Book. But, in spite of their defects, they are good examples of the serious coverage of current politics which used to be one of the publisher's finest achievements, and it will be a pity if they are the last.

Principles of mother-power

Robert Shields on maternal psychology

Mothers: Their Power and Influence By Ann Dally.
Weidenfeld and Nicolson £4.50,
0 297 77046 2.

Unfortunately, Ann Dally—psychiatrist and mother of six—has a writing style which is both repetitive and, at times, astonishingly platitudinous. I say unfortunately, because the drift of argument in this her latest book is psychologically appealing and its scheme is neat and effective.

Mothering, she contends, can be viewed as an on-going process, divisible into three major stages—enclosure, extension and separation—each of which corresponds broadly to the developing needs of the child. The enclosure stage is roughly marked out by pregnancy and the first few wholly dependent months of life during which the infant is enclosed first by the mother's body and then by her "primary maternal preoccupation". Over the years of childhood proper the child may be

regarded as an extension of the mother, supporting, aiding, teaching. The third stage, separation, covers the adolescent years, when the mother's task is gradually to withdraw, leaving the child to take on his own identity. Of course, each stage is seen as overlapping another, with the mother subtly adjusting to the child's shifting needs.

The ideal mother, supposedly, is the one who is able to be equally sensitive and equally successful at each stage but, since women are not biologically quirked of their own mothers' power and influence, some are good at one stage and pretty hopeless at another. Thus, Ann Dally argues, though there are many degrees of competence there are three basic types of mothers: those who regard their children as parts of themselves, those who see them as extensions of their own lives, and those who acknowledge them as separate people.

Given this basic concept, which Dr Dally perhaps rather generously calls a theory, there is ample scope for discussion and speculation on the multiple effects on the child of one style of mothering as against another. Porphyrio's mother—enclosed in a cocoon of love and danger. It is not because of man's aggressiveness, but because of the repression of personal aggressiveness in individuals—the author goes on to outline some of the destructive ways in which repressed hostility or denied aggression may "leak" indirectly into forms and patterns of behaviour which can be more damaging to a child than openly expressed anger, jealousy, envy, malice, over-control, force, or normal and inevitable emotions in the good-enough mother.

Thinly scattered here and there in Ann Dally's book are the neglected words "father" and "mother". The author for this, cannot blame the publisher for this. All her book is about mother-power. It just makes one wish that someone, somewhere, sometime would come forward with a volume that would go some way towards redressing the Spock-Winnicott maternal imbalance to which Dr Dally has added her fraction.

Though, of course, every child needs something of everything, there is a special need in our kind of society for mothers to be efficient at the stage of separation. "This is because survival, both social and psychological, is less certain, and depends greatly on individual development."

Many others—many parents, in fact—will find this book helpful and thought-provoking, and it may leave them to inspect into the nature and quality of their relationships with their children and the intricate balance of the growing child's emotional needs.

Dr Dally concludes her book with a series of brief essays on a number

of subjects unrelated to her central theme—the best being a chapter on hostility. Prefaced by a quotation from Winnicott—"If society is in danger, it is not because of man's aggressiveness, but because of the repression of personal aggressiveness in individuals"—the author goes on to outline some of the destructive ways in which repressed hostility or denied aggression may "leak" indirectly into forms and patterns of behaviour which can be more damaging to a child than openly expressed anger, jealousy, envy, malice, over-control, force, or normal and inevitable emotions in the good-enough mother.

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Ideologies and aesthetics

Pierre Watter

Karl Marx and Frederick Engels Collected Works, Volume I Marx 1835-1843, 85315 284 5 Volume II Engels 1838-1842 85315 292 6. Lawrence and Wishart £3.00 each.

Marx and Engels on Literature and Art. Documents of Marxist Aesthetics. I. G. Editions, Box 350, New York, NY 10013.

Both these collections are welcome. Since even the accepted canon of Marx and Engels is not readily available in English, a set of volumes merely making this easily accessible would already be a boon. But the *Collected Works* promises much more. For the first time, all

the unpublished material, notes and preliminary drafts of *Capital* will be printed, together with a mass of other political, economic, philosophical and historical writings heretofore not obtainable in English. The 50-volume edition will also include the complete correspondence. It is as if, in plain, a good number of Homer's notes will be found, this is a small price to pay for the considerable amount of work which rises to the heights of genius: Marx's juvenilia are of no intrinsic interest; but the doctoral dissertation and accompanying notes, the essays on censorship and the freedom of the press already witness to an exceptional grasp and insight.

To turn from this to the work of the young Engels, is to come down from the mountain to the plain. A comparison of his notes and Marx's on the *Barricade* is instructive, showing, as it does, the radical difference between talent, however considerable, and genius, something of which Engels himself was, of course, thoroughly aware. It is to be hoped that the publishers are plotting the project; and if the notes and indexes keep to the standard set here, the finished collection will be a magisterial production.

Marx and Engels on Literature and Art, the first of the planned 12-volume *Documents on Marxist Aesthetics*, is interesting chiefly for its bibliography and introductory essay which grapples with the idea of aesthetics in the thought of Marx and Engels (mainly Marx) and its relation to their general concept of man and society. The selection of extracts is not as full as that in the 1947 *Marx and Engels, Literature and Art* (International Publishers), and strangely nowhere mentioned. The main virtue of the introduction is that it, to some extent, shows the falsity of the view of Marx as the Benthams of the Left, prophet of mere utility and Stalinist, as of conventional Marxist ideology. The remaining volumes will deal with Marxist aesthetics in a category which itself already is proof of a misunderstanding of Marx's thought. They should make interesting reading.

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Where the kids are

Geoff Fox reviews two series for reluctant readers

Topliners: Us Boys of Westcroft. By Petronella Brainburg. 333 18815 2.
Last Straw. By Christine Dickenson. 18812 8.

A Season in Europe. By Roy Wilson. 18813 6.
Me and Dicko and the DJ. By Tom Browne. 18810 1. Macmillan 35p each.

Getaway Books: The Train Robbers. Lucky Mountain. By William Hirst. Summertime Blues. By Geoffrey Baker. Ends and Escapes. Edited by Dennis Pepper. Nelson 32p each.

Many practising teachers, if not critics of high children's fiction, would share the view of the editor of Topliners, Aidan Chambers, that "wide, voracious, indiscriminate reading is the base soil from which discrimination and taste eventually grow". They—and bandwagoning publishers—owe the series a considerable debt, since many readers, no matter how reluctant, have enjoyed Topliners, and then moved on to more demanding books. If the best of the series had not done more than provide an easy reading, however, it would have been cheaper to fill the shelves with Jackie and Goats and leave it at that.

"Starting where the kids are" is a more complex matter than placing your story in an urban context fraught with Trouble. A reader may quickly to a story set anywhere, provided the themes provide sufficient recognition in his own inner experience, the setting is not so detailed or alien as to distract, and the language is accessible. (*Beowulf* is a potent and well-proved source of drama work, for example, with children from all kinds of background.) There is an uneasy sense that the writers of this latest batch of Topliners have tried too consciously and too literally to begin where they think their readers are.

It is the tone of voice which

initially disturbs. Consider those extracts from the opening lines of the first three titles: "Suddenly it was my last day at Westcroft. Empty like I can't explain. I wasn't sad. I felt like, like it was the end of something. I felt scared like... like my bowels tightening." "I know I don't come out of this story too well..." "There was something about Saturdays. I leaned over and turned on my old radio. It was a cream-coloured, plastic thing, the one they'd had downstairs before Dad had gone a bit mad and bought a stereo outfit with a UHF built in."

Adolescents neither talk nor write in this mazy, throwaway idiom. The heroines of Jackie do, so yes, readers thus conditioned may read the books. The voice seems not only phoney, but also condescending; and it may be that the condescension reflects a cultural as well as a generation gap. This is not to impugn the intentions of the writers but merely to suggest a problem they face.

Some of the writing in this quarter seems mechanical—an echo of livelier, more successful Topliners. *A Season in Europe* leans heavily to be generous on the Dushy-McGuinness episode at Old Trafford, and yet lacks authenticity. Set it alongside Brian Glanville's *Goalkeepers are Different* and the conviction to write a football romance, it seems better either to employ the self-parody which enlivened *Limp-Along Leslie* et al, or to have the intimate knowledge of the game Glanville suggests. This book, with its real-life First Division teams on the one hand, and its heroin-smuggling TV commentator on the other, wanders aimlessly in mid-field.

Us Boys of Westcroft is equally unconvincing. Walter Collins is sent to a comfortable rural area as a last attempt to avert disaster. This new school is Westcroft, a boys' secondary, although implicitly it is a "posh" school; some boys stay until they are 19 and win university places, despite the presence

of a grammar school next door. Walter is black—and there is no disputing the fact that British black children too rarely read about black characters. A sense of formula writing emerges, however; we hero is one, written to order. Formula books find it hard to avoid a moralistic flavour: stick to it, son, and you will win through.

Me and Dicko and the DJ has its own mild didacticism, but is undemanding for those interested by the pop scene. The message is that the best fun is the fun you make yourself, in this case, by running your own mobile disco. The dialogue is witty enough, the DJ in the images projected by the media, and Tom Browne is authoritative about the mechanics of discos. *The Last Straw*, despite yet another trouble-laden urban plot, comes closest to the standards set by the best Topliners. Tracey's parents foster difficult children, and Tracey's own role in the home is threatened by the arrival of Sharon, a girl of her own age. The characters develop through experiences which enable them to understand each other's predicaments more sympathetically.

Several of the latest Gateways are somehow less claustrophobic, accepting as they do that where the either in a crisis or down Gas Street, in William Hirst's *The Train Robbers*, have strong, firmly structured plots which keep the reader turning the page. They would make easy stepping stones to *Shame or On-How Incident*, Geoffrey Baker's *Summertime Blues* is an account of a first hitch-hiking holiday in Europe. The kid-catch-crooks element is less important than the holiday romance between two boys and a couple of girls they meet on a campsite. *Escapes*, maybe, but simply refreshing. *Ends and Escapes* offers an excellent selection of short stories as valuable as the previous anthologies in this series.

Paperbacks

Science for all

Paul D. Thomas

Guide to Science. 1. The Physical Sciences. £1.50, 0 14 02 1912 9.
2. The Biological Sciences. By Isaac Asimov. £1.25, 1913 7. Pelican.
Science since Babylon. By Derek de Solla Price. £1.75, 0 300 01798 7.

Dr Isaac Asimov is a professor of biochemistry at Boston University, but it is as a writer of science fiction that he has achieved world-wide fame. His *Guide to Science* is very much science fact. First published as *The Intelligent Man's Guide to Science* in 1950, it has since been re-titled and brought up to date twice. It is best described as an encyclopaedia which reads like a novel, but even the professor could not contain the whole of science and its history between two covers: there are two volumes naturally divided into the physical sciences and the biological sciences. As they are immensely readable, with just the right amount of humour, one accumulates mountains of fact quite painlessly.

The Physical Sciences starts off high, with the universe and gets smaller: chapter four on the atmosphere, chapter four on the atmosphere.

To speed reading

Jim Hunter Books. By Ben Butterworth and Bill Stockdale. Methuen. Four titles 35p and 45p each.

The authors of this series are attempting to provide the slow reader with modern spy-style stories, some in comic-strip form. The reading ages suggested of seven to eight years are, however, misleading. In one of the first stories an early sentence reads "One of our agents hid a micro-film in the temple when our rival Bratt was after him". There are few contextual clues here to help the reader and in many cases the illustrations, which cover each page, distract the slow reader from the text. In the longer stories in the Jim Hunter series the secret agent has some James Bond style adventures. This series (so far four books) may be successful with the older slow reader but a reading age of eight-and-a-half to nine would be necessary if the plot is to retain the essentials of the plot as well as cope with the sometimes over-vocabulary. There is no doubt, however, that these books fill a gap as far as general content is concerned for the secondary school child with reading difficulties.

G.F.

phero and so on, until he is six and seven he deals with him he digresses from that ing pattern and debs vely. In *The Biological Sciences* he covers the practice as small, is with molecules on to deal with proteins two, the call in chapter to students sitting these volumes are not to your prayers and the Asimov has covered ground that there are generalizations, though ideal for the layman to educate himself.

Science since Babylon, published in 1961, is another tested book brought up to date. The book as five lectures given by Solla Price and quite often reads like a lecture, the interesting reading and attempt to cover all of science. It is a pity that the book has not been revised, as it is out of date. The first edition called this a "fun book" and so it is, but the reading for the scientist alike.

Benjo Books. By A. L. Higgins. Sets 1 and 3 £1.60 per set. Disco Books. By Joan Tate. Sets 1 and 2, £1.30 per set. Club Books. By Joan Tate, A. L. Higgins, A. Ramsey and Chilton. £1.30 per set of 4.

The format of the 12 book series is very good. General sentences are short and the bulary well controlled. They are lively but the reading ages of seven to eight are again a little optimistic.

In the Disco series each set of four short stories, set in a colourful present, are in a colourful present. These books are excellent. The Disco Books are of great value to teachers and for a book to interest the slow reader with extreme reading problems. The Club Books are more like the Disco Books, but contain a wide variety of adventure, realistic situations, humour. In my view they would form a valuable part of remedial teacher's classroom books.

The spirit of an age

Rosemary O'Day on secondary school history

Cambridge Introduction to the History of Mankind. Topic Books. Archbishop Thomas and King Henry II. By Tom Corfe. 85p, 0 521 20546 4.
Life in a Medieval Village. By Gwyneth Morgan. 85p, 0 521 20404 6.
The Monks of Durham. By Anne Boyd. 85p, 0 521 20647 2.
Martin Luther. By Judith O'Neill. 75p, 0 521 20403.

Cambridge University Press traces the life of a young, well-to-do freeman in a medieval village. *The Monks of Durham* clearly tells the story of the abbey at Durham, although it rather skates over the period of the dissolution. *Martin Luther* sets the early Lutheran revolt within the context of contemporary Christendom and avoids too much over-simplification on matters of theology. It is a pity that little is said about the reformation of the Reformation via Calvinism and Zwinglianism or the reasons for Luther's slackening of the after 1530.

The Birth of Modern Europe is the basic textbook in the same series covering the period from the renaissance to the Glorious Revolution. It has many points in its favour: clarity of style, the inclusion of specific historical problems (periodization, historical psychology, problems of using pictorial evidence), and excellent presentation.

It seems to me, however, that the attempt to cover the whole of Europe over such a long period brings with it many attendant problems. Whereas one applauds the attempt to integrate the history of Europe with that of England, it is really possible to use England as a specific case study for the birth of modern Europe? Had more space

been available it would have been possible to place the case of England within the European context more realistically, and also to come to grips with some of the issues which are raised so tantalizingly—and then immediately discarded—the nature of the new monarchies, the Renaissance flourish.

Mr Cairns is able to do little more than describe the manifestations of the Renaissance spirit—little more space, and he could have at least talked about the political, social, economic, religious and intellectual climate which produced this phenomenon and about the patronage which made it possible. It is true that the series attempts to circumvent this problem of over-generalization by supplying in-depth topic books, but the textbook should provide an adequate context for these "problem-area" studies.

The two remaining books, not in the above series, are on the Middle Ages. *A World Unto Itself: Life in a Medieval Village*, by George Beech, Cassell £1.05, 304 29648 1.
How People Lived in the Middle Ages. By F. M. King and H. E. Sperry. £1.95, 8175 5512 9.

Across the centuries

L. W. Squires-Barker

Two Families in the Wars of the Roses. By Rosemary Goyder. 0 582 20536 0.
The Great Dock Strike 1889. By David Wasp and Alan Davies. 0 582 20534 6.
Learning in Medieval Times. By Gillian Evans. 0 582 20535 2.
William the Silent and the Dutch Revolt. By Hermione de Jongh. 0 582 20530 1.
Railroads and Cowboys in the American West. By Barbara Currie. 0 582 20533 6.
Longman Then and There Series. 40p each.

Printed in Hong Kong, this clutch of books deals with events which take place over several centuries and two continents. They range from the "Last Frontier of America" in the nineteenth century to the Low Countries and the struggle of their peoples against the tyranny of Spain in the fifteenth century, from the Wars of the Roses to the last century and the founding of the Trade Unions, especially dealing

with the Dock Strike of 1889. Finally, in a more relaxed vein, the last book deals with the desire for learning in the Middle Ages.

Each of these books will appeal to different pupils. The railroads and cowboys, with their stampeding herds, Billy-the-Kid, Jesse James, General Custer, Chief Sitting Bull and his Indians, plus all the authentic cattle brands of the time, must be my favourite and it is certain to be a winner among boys. *The Great Dock Strike* is a powerful social document full of human interest which will captivate many with a latent sense of social justice.

None of these books is sensational or racy; each book is full of information admirably suited to pupils in the middle and upper secondary schools. Few concessions have been made to vary the solid presentation of fact.

The *Then and There* series has proved itself by the ready acceptance it has received in many schools, up and down the country. Already some 50 titles have been published on a variety of interesting topics. Most of the books have 112 pages, sufficient to deal with the subject

in some depth. Longmans proudly announce that they have been in the book publishing business for 250 years and, I must say, the experience shows. The strong format and low price are even more acceptable in these days of shrinking allowances.

The books are work-centres for the subject under discussion. At the end of each book there are important sections: "How Do We Know?", "Where to Find a Good Map?", "Things to Do", "A Glossary and the section on 'Acknowledgements' and these vary in quality, though they are usually sharply printed. A good example is "Longman's Dockland" from *The Great Dock Strike*, but some in *Railroads and Cowboys* are less good. The selection of cartoons, maps, plans, line drawings, half-tones, and reproductions of the unusual (and original) union card of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths and Pattern Makers in *The Great Dock Strike*, for instance, deserves nothing but praise. No attempt has been made to "write down" to the reader and for this we should be grateful.

In these jackdaw days we have become used to original illustrations. But too many here are redrawn from the originals, so that detail and atmosphere are lost—Wygand's map of about 1550 is a case in point. And the bibliography mentions no book published after 1962. Has it not been updated since the first edition?

Potsherds and poetry

Naomi Mitchison on early Britain

Mirror of Britain Series. The Island Sunrise: Prehistoric Britain. By Jill Paton Walsh. 0 233 96671 4.
Green Blades Rising: The Anglo-Saxons. By Kevin Crossley-Holland. 96635 8. Deutsch £2.95 each.

Do we want a new hardback series of English history "for younger readers"? Well, the idea here is to take recognizable historical periods and write about the people who lived in them in terms of their arts or whatever of them has happened to survive; one suspects that part of this is an excuse for putting in front of us a number of extremely well produced photographs of objects, places and even reconstructions, including rather odddy the Tasadays of the Philippines making twisted stick fires. The opening volumes deal with pre-history and the Anglo-Saxons; Roman Britain which should come between is delayed for a year. The question is, who is it for?

Doubtless it will be in school libraries and help teachers. Children

will look at the pictures and some bright 12-year-olds may read and start on the idea that someone who made this or that was likely to be one kind of person rather than another. It isn't exactly like Jill Paton Walsh, good children's writer as she is, to demonstrate this on flint flakes or potsherds. I wish she could have followed up Professor Thom's ideas on the mathematical, perhaps navigational, uses of the deliberately placed stones and cup-and-ring marks along the west coast of Scotland. If the increasingly attractive idea of Ancient Britain the mathematician is true, we have to reconsider what sort of thinking he did.

Kevin Crossley-Holland has it easier with the splendid, tough Anglo-Saxons. Britain could make it then. Not only in artifacts but in poetry. If this book fixes just a few teenagers to read *Beowulf*, *The Wanderer* or the story of the battle of Maldon, it will have been worth while. Again one worries about what is left out. But the main stream is tapped. Adults who did even 30 years ago, will wish they had been given just this sort of book.

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Children's literature

Roads to freedom

Mary Hoffman

Freedom for Priscilla. By Joyce Nicholson. Nelson £2.50, 0 7238 1247 0.
The Road and the Willow. By Mildred Lee. Oxford University Press. £2.75, 0 19 271378 7.
The Doubting Kind. By Alison Prince. Methuen £3.50, 0 416 81170 1.

Priscilla's story begins in the nursery—a Victorian Australian one—but otherwise not so different from the world of early Nesbit or *The Children of the House*. There are three girls, four boys and a baby, but the nursery, like the book, revolves around Priscilla, a representative of the new order in conflict with the old. The old order is personified by her prosperous, self-made father, and the issue is education, and careers for girls, which Mr Harding considers "immature and unnecessary". Their first battle is fought when Priscilla, who is the only child to inherit his determined ambition, incredulously discovers that she is not to follow her elder brother to school. From then on, she perseveres in intentions which snowball into a plan to qualify as a doctor.

Priscilla's steadfastness and her capacity for long-term planning are minutely logged, as is the growth of her. Australia. It is a splendid subject for a story, which provides impetus and acceleration, but the main points are often too heavily underlined. Priscilla is flanked at every appearance by words like "dogged", "unwaveringly" and "determined", while her charm is vaguely insinuated

ou, rather than displayed; the blurb surprises by announcing that Mrs Nicholson has "over 20 children's books" already to her credit.

None of this should detract from the book's powerful message, that freedom is birthright, demanding unceasing work and thought. Earline Singleton also yearns for education in the face of her father's opposition; but that's not the only thing we know about her. This lovely unfashionable book, published first in America over a decade ago (the unlikely contemporary of *Flower the Spy*), animates a whole family of small town homesteaders with their prejudices, loyalties and woes. It avoids folkiness (just), and if some of the incidents seem to offer opportunities to wallow, tears are jerked except by proxy for the stoical heroine.

Tired Creek, Alabama, is the background to Enle's childhood and adolescence. Long summers, where heat may mean drought and lean times, but whose languor feeds the dreams of the girl who is going to get away. Hiding from family mosquitoes under a cool willow down by the river, Enle writes compulsively in her notebook, her only release from household chores and a mounting hatred for her father. As her ambition to be a writer grows, she knows talent—and a crush—when she sees it, and a of Enle's family becomes more money to send to college "a strong, healthy girl like you that's already had a head more schooling than any of her folk". There's also first love to conquer, with its temptations of an alternative future, desirable but so much narrower than

the one of Enle's dreams. But Enle is the stuff of which conquerors are made and, at the end of the book, there is more rock than willow about her.

Lack of education is not the problem for English teenagers in the seventies, and Bobbie and Fanny, in Alison Prince's new book, would probably be glad to barter some of what their older sisters fought for in exchange for their sense of purpose. *The Doubting Kind* is about a week in the life of the two girls, and their friendship, their ambivalent feelings towards school, parents, men and God.

Bobbie is, on the surface, worse situated than Fanny; her comfortably-off parents get on badly, her mother is a lush, and most of the nasty things that happen during that week fall to Bobbie's lot. Fanny's father is a doctor, her mother runs a bookshop and her family shares an eventful and supportive existence, organized just one step ahead of chaos. Bobbie is cautious and dreamy, haunted by unbidden nightmare fantasies, while Fanny is uninhibitedly rebellious, though intelligent and loyal. Their school, with its petty tyrannies and cheap victories over adolescent girls, evokes such an authentic flush that Alison Prince must have an unforgiving memory or a teenage daughter.

Bobbie is particularly vulnerable to adult attack; she is the kind of trusting, unconfident girl who brings out both tenderness and sadism, somewhere between the blows and kisses and, much as she bends, she does not break. It is a long book, episodic but shapely, with a sure lack of condescension for its charge, and its readers.

Daily Mirror EIGHTEENTH CHILDREN'S LITERARY COMPETITION 1976

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Mr Neil Macgregor

Behind a bamboo curtain

Timothy Mo on martial arts

The New Manual of Kung Fu. By Peter Tang. Foulsham, £1.95. 0 572 0918 6.
Karate Power: the Basic Kates. By Russell Kozuki. Sterling Publishing Co. £1.75. 0 7061 2102 3.
Martial Arts of the Orient. Edited by Bryan Williams. Hamlyn, £3.50. 0 600 35229 3.
All about Judo. By Geoff Gleeson. EP Publishing, £3.00. 0 7158 0590 8.

The oriental fighting arts have taken the West by storm. Kung Fu is one of the household words of the seventies. Yet five years ago the term, let alone its practice, was virtually unknown.

Without any doubt, it is the films which have been responsible for the mushroom growth of the martial arts. The development of these ancient fighting systems to the pinnacle of the newest entertainment and sports industries has come in two distinct parts, each brought in by an accompanying cinematic wave.

First to arrive in this country were the Japanese arts: judo, established for over 50 years, anticipated karate, aikido, kendo (fencing), and kyudo (archery), which were popularized in the fifties and sixties.

The films of Akira Kurosawa,

elegant, swashbuckling (sometimes unintentionally funny), provided the self-image for devotees of this phase, with their lone, unshaven, samurai engaged in stylized eyeball to eyeball confrontations, demolishing hordes of extras to the back-ground score's subtly off-rhythm counter-point.

Most recently it is the Chinese arts which have come into prominence. Kung Fu, or Chinese boxing (the term is Cantonese and means something like "trained man") was popularized by the crude and sanguinary Mandarin language films made in Hong Kong, mostly at the Golden Harvest and the Shaw Brothers studios. (In Hong Kong these films have to be subtitled in the universal Chinese ideograms as the upper-crust dialect is incomprehensible to 99 per cent of the southern audience.)

Whatever the artistic deficiencies of these movies, they are the oriental martial arts a currency and charisma that had been totally unknown before. The irony is that, failing the widespread availability of genuine Kung Fu instruction in this country, the Japanese arts have been the major beneficiaries of the boom. Ironically, because the Chinese and Japanese, both historically and actually have never been—put it mildly—on the best

of terms. The Hong Kong films generally portray the Japanese as sadistic, back-touther, and nyoopie.

However, Westerners have not been over-subtle to distinguish. The publishers of Peter Tang's *New Manual of Kung Fu*, for instance, have put on its cover a Japanese karate instructor, in white, wearing an outfit and black belt (there are no grades or belts in Kung Fu) executing a typical shoto kan karate sport technique. Looking at the kind of kicks the Chinese demonstrate inside is perpetrating, it is probably just as well.

Perhaps the biggest irony is that Bruce Lee, the celebrated, deceased star of the best brand of martial film, and a skilled combat technician in his own right, was extremely critical of traditional martial arts. So far as he was concerned they were a form of paralysis.

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Martial Arts of the Orient at least is precise and careful. Reliable chapters on both Chinese and Japanese armed and unarmed styles rub shoulders here. It is not, however, up to the standard of Donn F. Draeger, the ferociously erudite, ex-US Marine officer, who is one of the select few who can both fight and write.

Geoff Gleeson's excellent *All about Judo*—which I recommend to anyone interested in sports coaching as well as judo technique—is the only book of the bunch which gets to grips with the oriental systems in any analytical way. Mr Gleeson, who modernized and westernized judo almost single-handed, was national coach for 14 years. He left in 1974 under controversial circumstances.

He refers to the "feudal attitude towards training" and the "bamboo curtain of obscurity". Incidentally, there has been a lot of talk about the "feudal attitude" towards training in the States in which boxers have knocked out a world champion with a regularity that is embarrassing. That kickboxing, mentioned in *Martial Arts of the Orient*, are probably the most effective unarmed martial arts. But, for the moment, the *Judo* seems to have cornered the market.

Teaching methods are also around desolate. The *Manual of Kung Fu* is an anachronistic for its time. Westerners' unthinking desire to superior, extinction of the duality, lack of imagination, or, and format, will ever fail to excite a pleasurable response.

The persistence of the old, might have something to do with financial considerations. Export commodities like Kung Fu classes can be made up of 60 students with only two instructors. A usual fee is £1 per hour.

Compare this with an amateur boxing club where a member pays something like £2 for a year's tuition. Incidentally, there has been a lot of talk about the "feudal attitude" towards training in the States in which boxers have knocked out a world champion with a regularity that is embarrassing. That kickboxing, mentioned in *Martial Arts of the Orient*, are probably the most effective unarmed martial arts. But, for the moment, the *Judo* seems to have cornered the market.

The 1976 Yearbook of Astronomy. Edited by Patrick Moore. Sidgwick and Jackson £3.95. 0 283 98241 1. Paperback £1.95. 98242 X.

Regular readers will be delighted to discover that Patrick Moore's fifteen-yearbook retains the style and format which made earlier editions a warm favourite with a large number of amateur astronomers, who now look for the pre-Christmas appearance of the yearbook with something of the eager excitement normally reserved for the return of a periodic comet. Such comes frequently disappoint their expectations, but there seems little likelihood that the yearbook in its present form, will ever fail to excite a pleasurable response.

Its success is partly attributable to the convenience of having a practically useful set of star charts and monthly notes combined in a single volume, with articles of a popular nature on topics of astronomical interest. Undoubtedly, however, a larger measure of the success is due to Patrick Moore's own ebullience and to his skilful compilation of articles which are both relevant and make up his regular and loyal readership. The list of articles in past volumes gives an impressive indication of the yearbook's range.

The first half of the book contains charts which help to make relatively easy for them to spot the major constellations at any time, on any night of the year—and also detailed monthly notes which, in addition to simply stating the relative date for the stars and planets, contain comments of historical and theoretical interest relevant to the sky at that time of the year.

The seven major articles should be reserved for nights when the sky is clouded. This year, they range from W. E. Ponnell's immensely helpful guide to improved stellar photography, to David Black's excellent and unusually technical contribution on Black Holes. The remaining articles dealing with Mariner 10 observations, BL Lacertae objects, Titan's atmosphere, and the discovery of the first extrasolar planet, are equally wide range of interests. Readers still at school and drilled

in the SI system of units would probably appreciate stronger editorial control over the standardization of units in the various articles; but there is little else which could be suggested as an improvement to this useful and popular annual.

Greenwich Observatory. Edited by Colin Ronan. Times Books 50p.

When the Royal Observatory was first established in the countryside at Greenwich in the reign of Charles the Second it was his royal command that it should be used "to find out the so-much-desired longitude of places for the perfecting of the art of navigation." This first important task and many other investigations of theoretical and practical importance to astronomy have, under a succession of Astronomers Royal, always been characterized by a persistent effort to achieve the highest possible standard of precision. The observatory's well-known thoroughness and reliability in routine research would, even without its succession of brilliant discoveries, have been enough to explain both its world-wide renown and also the pride with which it now celebrates the tercentenary of its foundation.

Greenwich Observatory—300 years of astronomy contains five major articles giving an outline of the observatory's history, an account of its role in international time-keeping, a description of some of its instruments and a glimpse at some of the new windows which are being opened to give us a wider view of the cosmos. It also contains a full list of the exhibits on display at the National Maritime Museum where the Royal Observatory's anniversary is now being celebrated.

Everyone with an interest in astronomy must be advised to make an effort to visit the splendid collection of items on display at the exhibition; but for those who find it quite impossible to get to Greenwich it may be some recompense to know that this guide offers a detailed and accurate account of the exhibits, and the best available brief survey of the observatory's long and successful history. Frank Anstis

New and unexciting

Allan Edlund

Creative Craft and Design: (1) Leatherwork. By Kenneth Lyon and Ron Hill. 0 7182 1084 2. (2) Creative Craft and Design: (3) Woodwork. By Edward Storey. 0 7182 1083 2. Kays and Ward £2.50 each.

The blurb declares that these volumes are the start of "a new and exciting series of books... which go a step further than most craft books in the newness being the idea of emphasis on how to design as well as how to make. Even allowing for the publisher's eulogy, I found neither book merited the epithet "exciting". Mr Storey has worked more carefully and successfully to the original brief than Messrs Lyon and Hill whereas *Leatherwork* is reminiscent of articles to be found in craft magazines.

In the early chapters of *Woodwork*, Mr Storey discusses the materials, joining techniques, adhesives and finishing processes available to the amateur woodworker. He then shows readers how to tackle simple but effective designs in plain and figured wood, concludes with a six-page glossary of appropriate materials and tools.

Kenneth Lyon and Ron Hill show the novice leatherworker how to proceed from basic materials, tools and techniques to making a very simple pattern and on to developing a pattern into a finished article. Further projects include boxes and cases, waistcoats and jackets. The use of leather in pure and applied work is also demonstrated.

Both books contain many illustrations, both line and photographic. However, the general quality of the black and white photographs is poor, the clarity of some of the line drawings is poor, and the illustrations have suffered in reduction, making some words and measurements (all in imperial units, incidentally) into illegible blurs.

The books are well bound in hard covers, but they enclose only 80 pages of medium size. Readers seeking new and exciting craftwork books are not likely to consider either of these a "best buy".

Stanley Gibbons' *Stamps of the World Catalogue 1976*. Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd £7.00. 0 85259 750 9.

All-Colour Book of Stamps. By Kenneth Chapman and Barbara Baker. Octopus Books Ltd £1.50. 0 7064 0345 2.

The latest issue is not surprisingly rather larger and more expensive than the first edition in 1974 (at £7.00 the new edition is worth a 6c red 1860 Liberia or a 100a purple and brown 1876 Iceland). But, come Christmas Day, plenty of young hands will wish to get off upstairs to top up the savings vast national value of their favourite stamps.

The only pity is that the catalogue does not warn inexperienced enthusiasts about what the "prices" mean, particularly the importance of a stamp's condition and the difference between resale value and the quoted price.

What ever happened to the "Asian, Cundinamers, Hary, Obok, Patiale, and Temeigvar"? Or indeed Hoi-Hao, Tuva, and Marlenwerder? They are preserved in that Domesday Book of political history and geography, the Stanley Gibbons simplified catalogue.

By contrast the *All-Colour Book of Stamps* is ideal for the newcomer and those whose interest is only secondary to another hobby. Starting with the tool kit a beginner would require, and the "dos and don'ts" of looking after stamps, the book is led carefully through all the way of handling the tools before being given detailed instructions on making such things as doors, box and drawer making, hinging and lock fitting and basic joinery.

Near the end of the book, designs and full instructions are given for making a number of articles including a tray, folding bed table and spool rack.

By contrast *How to Start Using Tools* by Charles Graveney, whose articles and who was for some years editor of the magazine *Woodworker*, is for the person who wants to make things in wood, whether as a recreation or to begin a career as a craftsman.

This new edition has been completely revised and metricated. It is a clear, bright and attractive volume, and for this reason the Stamp Collecting Promotional Council, 27 John Adam Street, London WC2, are offering one copy free to any school that is interested.

Looking at the night sky

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Dolls and doorstops

Phoebe Latham on handicraft

Adventure in Patchwork. By Dorothy Nield. £1.75. 0 263 05591 4. Quilting for Today. By Moyra McNeill. £1.50. 0 5601 5. Mills and Boon.

Like candlewick, patchwork originated as an economy measure, to use scraps of precious fabric, but today it is a luxury department of needlecraft. Most patchworkers are familiar with the simple diamond hexagon and shell designs; this book encourages the working out of individual patterns and colour combinations and the use of unusual materials. The reader will be inspired to fashion boxes, to adapt a woven or printed pattern to new shapes, to explore most persons' decorative patchwork in the wall panel category.

For the type, printed instructions are not always immediately clear and the drawings would help. Instead there are four pages of colour photography (one facing page 44 is reproduced on page 71 as one of some 30 black-and-white plates), and a dozen or more diagrams of designs on isometric or square paper.

There are five recommendations of books, list of suppliers, and names of some museums and great houses where patchwork is on exhibition. The two-volume layout of the text is wasteful, resulting in half-pages and more of white space.

Another reviewer in Mills and Boon's needlecraft series is Moyra McNeill's helpful treatise on quilting. The author clearly explains (with diagrams) the stitches used, the materials needed, and the stratching and assembly of the different layers of cloth or wadding. Then, with a wealth of photographs, she deals with English, American, and European quilting styles, and the use of leather, correct finishes.

The rest of the book is devoted to designing for clothing, accessories, and furnishings for church and home. Inspiration comes from wrought iron, from free doodling from pebbles, flowers, the contour lines on maps, even from the diagrams of planets and cog wheels in a car manual. The book is a creative technical difficulty of the sheer technical difficulty of

expressing, for instance, a hydraulic head in applied and shadow sculpture, compared with doing the same thing with pencil and brush, or even embroidery's needle, fills one with admiration, but may raise fundamental questions about suitability of media.

Dolls for Children to Make. By Suzi Ives. Batsford £2.50. 0 7134 2991 7.
The Big Book of Dolls. By Mabs Tyler. Wolfe £5.00. 7234 0439 3.

A doll is a focus for a child's fantasy life, not a detailed miniature replica of a person. How often become the object of loving care, the hunk of adventure. Understanding this, Miss Ives makes no concession to realism; each of the 24 dolls described in her book is based on the same stumpy, armless, stuffed felt tube, about four inches high and almost as broad, with hair, features, feet, and an ingenious variety of clothes and characters—even including a ballerina and an angel.

The necessary tools and materials are within the scope of most little girls, particularly if there is a home dressmaker at hand as a source of scraps. Diagrams are clear, though not always corresponding to the text.

Far more ambitious and varied, as well as twice the price, is Miss Tyler's *Big Book of Dolls* (successor to her *Big Book of Soft Toys*). After useful introductory hints, the first chapter describes over 20 soft "rag" dolls, with foolproof basic patterns and step-by-step instructions for making up both bodies and garments. There are sections on Wire Dolls, Knitted Dolls, Fairy Tale and Nursery Rhyme Figures. Original dolls are contrived of circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons. The *Nativity scene* might well be undertaken by a whole class (someone would surely suggest how to include ox and ass and camel—even sheep).

Splendid colour plates make one long to have a go. However, long as the book is, it is a reader's need, she will find in a creative technical difficulty of the sheer technical difficulty of

The gift of Prometheus

Frederick Aicken

Fire and Fuels. By R. A. Carr. Mills and Boon £2.65. 0 263 05593 0.

Fire and Fuels is aimed at children of 10-13, but it will have appeal to many outside this range. Although it is primarily intended as a background reader it may well serve as a junior text-book especially where a course of integrated studies is followed.

The mythology and early history of the subject are well covered and, with their accounts of Greek "science" and eighteenth-century

philologist, serve as an introduction to chemistry as a science. The book is a selection of physics may be stimulated by the brief outline of energy and internal combustion engines. The extraction of fuels from the earth and the conversion of heat energy into electricity are also included. There are chapters on fire, ground reader it may well serve as a junior text-book especially where a course of integrated studies is followed.

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Hitting and kicking

Anne Howarth

Black's Picture Sports series: Skiing. By Doug Goldington. 0 7136 1357 2. Badminton. By Nancy Horner. 0 7136 1584 2. Soccer. By Allan Wada. 0 7136 1586 9. Volleyball. By Roy Pankhurst. 0 7136 1687 7. A and C Black £1.75 each.

This series was first published in the United States of America and has been revised and edited for the English market. Conforming to a similar pattern, these books are intended as basic instructional texts for beginners. Each one begins with a general introduction to the sport and then covers the basic skills and, in the games, the basic tactics.

Doug Goldington has edited the book on skiing, and he explains how to become a competent skier, rather than an expert—a sufficiently formidable task in itself. Nevertheless, a beginner can learn a great deal from reading the explanations of the skills and observing the drawings. Unfortunately, the photographs show little of the techniques in action, but possibly serve to present a romantic image of the sport.

The book on badminton deals succinctly with all the basic skills and tactics, and has plenty of excellent action photographs. Disappoint-

ingly, the drawings depict mature players demonstrating the strokes in somewhat outdated clothing. This may discourage some youngsters from reading this lively commentary on the game.

It is a sad reflection on soccer today that there is a need for a basic instruction book to include a definition of good football, "the aim is to win fairly". This is a competent text with good illustrations and plenty of photographs that are likely to appeal to the young player. The skills are clearly presented with ball control exercises that can be practised solo. There is a section on goalkeeping followed by a chapter on the skills in action which includes a brief reference to the varying formations that are used.

Volleyball is a sport fast gaining in popularity, particularly in schools. This is a useful introductory book, presenting the game as an exciting one. Initially it is easy to learn and consequently there is a lack of incentive to try out new skills, so sensible practices are suggested for tactics that can be practised by small groups.

This series provides a set of handy instruction books which are easy to read and understand; they would be a useful addition to the school library.

Putting wind in the sails

Frank Eggleston on boating

Beginners Book of Navigation. By Bernard Webb. Ward Lock £2.50. 0 7063 1680 0.

Many a good turn can be played by a planist lacking all knowledge of the theory of music; and many a sailor enjoys himself for years while enjoying next to nothing about the art of navigation. But for the more serious-minded, boat-owner anxious to venture out to sea, yet not wishing to add to the burdens of the R.N.I., the basic skills which tell him where he is, where he is going, and whether he is safe are essential aids to peace of mind and happy sailing.

As Barbara Ward emphasizes in this splendidly compiled introduction to navigation, there is immense satisfaction in being able to read a compass chart with the ease of a road sign, and bringing one's boat in safely at a chosen destination. Provided he has a modicum of common sense, there is little reason why any skipper should not become a competent navigator.

The *Beginners Book of Navigation* is a misleading title for a collection of such navigational profoundity, a comprehensive course of instruction and a sound investment for the sailor's library. The author, an experienced sailor himself, explains the behaviour of winds, tides and tidal streams, discusses the reading and interpreting of maps and charts, keeping a log, and lists the essential navigational aids for providing with line drawings and pages in colour of buoyage diagrams and specimen Admiralty charts.

Coastal Cruising. By Colin Jarman. A and C Black £8.50. 0 7135 1563 9. Britain's leisure-time sailors are thrice blessed by the variety and beauty of their island coastline, and for those intent on making modest passages from port to port to see the world of the gaps where expert knowledge and experience are lacking.

The *Craft Business* by Rosemary Peith (Pitman Publishing £1.95. 0 273 008825) presents systematically, if briefly, details about the equipment, centres and market for 24 crafts. The central alphabetical unit

Times have changed since the days when only the fittest of the yachtsmen brigade put to sea, leaving behind their "little women". Today, inshore cruising is becoming a family affair in which the whole family enjoys himself for years while enjoying next to nothing about the art of navigation. But for the more serious-minded, boat-owner anxious to venture out to sea, yet not wishing to add to the burdens of the R.N.I., the basic skills which tell him where he is, where he is going, and whether he is safe are essential aids to peace of mind and happy sailing.

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Review letter

Sir,—May I respond briefly to Mr Warnock's review (YES 23 June 1976) of *Deviance in Classroom* (Hester, Mellor and myself). Mr Warnock's distinction as a philosopher and teacher is unquestioned; when also is willing to read a piece of social scientific research, he is not in his field, he is not the authors a right to expect to read and report the book with some care? I will confine myself to four topics on which he is seriously misleading.

1. Mr Warnock claims that "I take any behaviour which seems to be fairly orderly as rule-governed and any behaviour which is disapproved of as necessarily a breach of a rule". There is a discussion of this matter on page 11-14 in which we openly and some labelling theorists for the precisely this view which Mr Warnock hands imposes to us.

2. Mr Warnock writes that "whenever a teacher reprimands a pupil or issues some command such as 'don't interrupt' it is implied that there must be a rule which has been broken". This is quite astonishing in the light of the analysis in chapter three. It is made abundantly clear on page 1 that in our view commands are not frequently of the type "don't do this" but are more often "do this".

3. Mr Warnock asserts: "You do not need esoteric knowledge, rules or anything else, to know what is meant by 'sit down' or 'up'". We entirely agree and we point assert any other view, suppose that teachers and pupils need common sense, not "esoteric knowledge" to understand such statements. Our task was to point what they find so unproblematic.

4. Mr Warnock writes "the continuous use of the word 'tolerable' rather than 'right' or 'wrong' is a deliberate attempt to make the inquiry more realistic". No reader of chapter 1 ever guesses that a whole chapter devoted to analysing deviance reactions to pupil deviance is meant by "sit down" or "up".

What ever happened to the "Asian, Cundinamers, Hary, Obok, Patiale, and Temeigvar"? Or indeed Hoi-Hao, Tuva, and Marlenwerder? They are preserved in that Domesday Book of political history and geography, the Stanley Gibbons simplified catalogue.

Candles and crumhorns

The *Craft Business* by Rosemary Peith (Pitman Publishing £1.95. 0 273 008825) presents systematically, if briefly, details about the equipment, centres and market for 24 crafts. The central alphabetical unit

is flanked by terse sections on business and organizations. It is a pleasingly designed and valuable complement to the present list of books on individual handicrafts from candles to crumhorns.

What ever happened to the "Asian, Cundinamers, Hary, Obok, Patiale, and Temeigvar"? Or indeed Hoi-Hao, Tuva, and Marlenwerder? They are preserved in that Domesday Book of political history and geography, the Stanley Gibbons simplified catalogue.

34 Resources

BARBARA RIGBY reviews reading and language development materials

Phonic programme

English Colour Code Programmed Reading Course. David Mosley. Publisher: Sentac Systems (B & E) Ltd, 60 Great Holland Road, London W14.

It is sometimes worthwhile to review material long after the original publication date. In this way an artificial review can be replaced by a more realistic one based on experience. An opportunity to do this with the English Colour Code Course arises because some of the cassettes have been rerecorded.

This programme was first introduced into our schools several years ago after extensive trials. It is apparently designed mainly for remedial children, both junior and secondary. However it might also be useful for some adult non-readers.

For those not familiar with the kit, it includes 30 prerecorded, 50 reusable work cards (they wipe clean after use, with a water-based ink pen), manual, progress record cards all packed in a strong executive carrying case. Requirements for a group of children will cost almost £25.00 (VAT and post included). So it is a major investment.

The course has a strong phonic basis and the name derives from the use, on the cards, of a colour repre-

sending each vowel grapheme. Fifteen colours are used, some of which are a little obscure, for instance, plum, lilac, purple.

The first 10 cards concentrate on visual and auditory discrimination and blending. With the help of the taped instructions children and adults with very low reading ages can use them. The next 30 cards progress through specific spelling patterns and rules, and the remaining 10 abandon the phonic cues and concentrate on reading for meaning.

Some children have found the system useful provided each work session was limited to 15 minutes. Beyond this the activities and the tapes can get very boring.

It is very difficult to produce material for a wide age range and inevitably the content of the stories and rhymes varies both in quality and interest. Nevertheless the English Colour Code Programme could be effective with children who enjoy working independently. Like all reading programmes it is not intended to be used in isolation but as part of a total approach to a difficult problem.

Since it is so expensive it is essential to look at and listen to this material in order to establish whether or not it is suitable for your particular requirements.

Chatter, please!

Play and Say. By Roger Gurney. E. J. Arnold. £10.00.

Sadly, many children are entering school with poor language experience. They find it hard to name familiar objects, and some places, like farms, are unknown worlds to them.

The games in the Play and Say pack, part of Arnold's *Work with Language* scheme, could help young children to extend their vocabularies and to use language. The pack consists of three sets of cards illustrated by black-and-white line drawings. Set A aims to develop conceptual thinking through memory games, using cards depicting people and objects in categories such as food, furniture, transport, jobs and animals.

Set B emphasizes the recognition of objects in a situation, such as at the shops, at the doctor's and at the fair. Each large picture card has an accompanying set of small

cards. The children study a large, often rather fussy, picture and are given small pictures of objects from the large card which they must then relate verbally to the large picture.

Set C has stories told in pictures to develop ideas of logical sequence in story-telling. Children are given a set of small pictures to arrange in the order shown on the accompanying large cards.

These language development cards would seem most suitable for use with primary children or possibly with older immigrant children, for, although the accompanying teacher's leaflet suggests that the cards be used with secondary-age children, they would find many of the illustrations of young children unacceptable.

The pack would be useful to the teacher as basic material for starting a language programme, but nothing in *Play and Say* is especially unusual and there is a great deal more lively and stylish material on the market, such as *Concept 7-9* kits and ILEA language packs.



Above from a workcard on "The Teachers". Below: the caretaker and secretary.

Characterful workcards

by Diana Bird

Startercards—People in School. By Alpha Education. Published by Macmillan Education Ltd, Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Price £1.40.

The Startercards consist of a set of eight cards folded into two sheets (8 1/2 in x 7 in) dealing with aspects of school life. Each card consists of a front outer cover illustrating its subject. Inside are two "pages" of illustrations; some strip cartoons and some photographs with captions. The back cover has further illustrations of many of the characters, together with simple projects for the children.

Card 1 is called "People in School". The front cover shows the school staff: headmistress, teachers, caretakers and cleaners, and some children. Inside are six illustrations of school activities, including a teacher talking to a group of children, children playing in the gymnasium, and the cook and dinner ladies preparing lunch.

The back cover asks the child to draw a picture of each person who works in the school and to write their name; to find out what time each of these people comes to work and what time they go home; and to paint a picture of

the school. Every card lists similar projects relating to its subject.

Card 2, for example, asks the child to "pretend to be the head teacher for one day and write about what you would do", while card 3 calls for "a list of all the jobs done by your welfare assistant". These suggested projects could be extended by the teacher who wishes to introduce, perhaps, Plasticene or cardboard models.

While cards one to seven describe aspects of school life, the final card gives a list of the words used throughout the project, arranged in alphabetical order and printed in bold type. These help the children with new words and spelling.

There are various versions of this type of learning aid on the market and no doubt schools already have similar cards. Nevertheless teachers may feel the need for additional aids and these cards compare favourably with those already in use.

Many projects exist work outside the school, often without supervision and are therefore only suitable for older children. These cards enable children of around six or seven years of age to practice projects without leaving the school premises.

Healthy, wealthy..

by Di Griffin

Good Health: an integrated programme for nine to 13-year-olds. Our Safety. By B. B. Jolly and Goodsell. Collins £6.75.

Our Safety is part two of four in the series: Our Bodies, Our Safety, Our Future, Our Lives. The kit makes up a complete course, each unit is self-contained and can be used independently. The themes cover basic concepts of safety in the home (dangerous things, emergency services, dangers in the garden); first aid (common life-threatening accidents); danger out and about (country code, electric power, mountain safety, giving directions, tropical storms, floods, earthquakes, pollution, relief organisations).

The information is given in a series of cards, with a glossary for each topic and cards for study. There are 28 cards and a final test of 50 questions. Cards are colourful, well illustrated and easy to handle. Ten workbooks are provided with each kit; workbooks are not in colour, reasonably clearly set out, like the work is of the question answer type with all the necessary information available from the cards. Each page states the where to find the information. There are a few graphics and diagrams with emphasis on the key words used on the glossary cards.

The kit is quite pleasant to use, easy to use, but at £6.75 is a rather expensive comprehensive exercise which is not particularly stimulating.



A village store, 1887, from a card in a new pack on "Shopping" produced by Educational Productions Ltd. The pack will be reviewed shortly on these pages.

Owen Watkins on the function and achievement of Holland's controversial social education centres

Since 1957 there have developed in the Netherlands unique educational centres for unskilled young workers who are receiving no other form of education or training. They are known as "vormingsinstellingen" or "vormingscentra". Attendance was voluntary until 1971, since when provision has been progressively extended, so that as from August 1 last year all young men and women aged 15 and 16 were required to attend for two days a week.

There is no English equivalent of the term "vormingsinstelling", which literally means "educational institute"; perhaps the most informative rendering would be "social education centre". An official publication describes the purpose of the centres as being to help young people to acquire self-knowledge in their contact with older people and with their contemporaries, and to learn how to be themselves; also, try to prepare them to take responsibility in work, home and society, to assimilate and benefit from their experiences in new surroundings, and to learn to distinguish what is important and what is not. The programme, the group and the interplay of personalities combine to create a situation in which the participants educate themselves.

There are at present about 200 vormingscentra attended by some 40,000 students. The main emphasis is less on the acquisition of knowledge than on the development of the whole personality through a multidisciplinary approach, in which discussion is the most important medium.

The Ministry of Education and Sciences lay down few basic requirements for the curriculum of the centres, the most important of which are that they must not give any vocational training or prepare students for any nationally recognised qualifications. Centres, therefore, develop their own programmes, which, however, tend to follow a common pattern fairly closely. This programme at an Amsterdam centre is fairly typical:

Morning spent in base groups with tutor: 09.00-09.50: Informal discussion based mainly on work conditions and recent personal experiences.

09.50-10.40: Activity such as cooking, craft, sports, etc.

10.40-11.10: Coffee break, with opportunity for individual consultation with tutor.

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A kind of release



A poster used in the campaign against the government's policy of a compulsory second day's attendance for all 16 and 17 year olds.

11.10-12.00: Theme or subject hour: study of a social topic.

12.00-13.00: Lunch. Some students go home. Further opportunity for counselling. Afternoon spent in mixed groupings for choices of activities.

13.00-14.30: Courses directed at learning skills, such as typing, woodwork, sewing, English.

14.30-15.00: Break.

15.00-16.00: Recreational activities.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the curriculum is participation, and indeed students may be referred to as "participants" and the tutors as "leaders". There is emphasis on group experience with the aim of creating, in the words of one director, "a sense of groupness, oneness" as a first priority, so that the members of the group learn to trust one another and their tutor and to talk freely about their feelings.

Basic tutor groups normally consist of between 14 and 16 members, and for students from small firms this may be the only place where they can talk freely among their peers. There is a strong work bias in many areas of the curriculum—in discussion, role-play, themes for study, creative expression, and organized visits.

A fundamental problem arises from the fact that students' ideas of learning are most likely to be of memorising from a book and some justification may be given for this. They feel that nothing else can count as education. One task of the vormingscentrum is to help them see that there are other forms of learning, and this can be attempted through the teaching of particular skills in which the

students become clearly aware of their own progress, or produce a finished article.

Practical subjects such as cooking, typing and woodwork are useful here, and so is basic English, which is valued as the medium of communication. The centres are lavishly equipped with resources of all kinds—except libraries—and particularly for sporting and craft activities.

The Government are anxious to extend provision as rapidly as possible during this term of office as part of a policy of creating the maximum educational opportunities for all up to the age of 18. While vormingswerk staff seem to accept the policy itself, they are concerned at having to cope with it before they feel properly ready. They find that sustaining students' interest for two days a week is more than twice as difficult as coping with one day. It is hard to ring further changes on the carefully devised activities and procedures.

Also the 15 year olds, who have been coming for two days during the past year, resent the loss of pay, and the unions, which since employers are reluctant to engage workers who can only work for three days a week. In the coming year some 65m is being offered by the Government to compensate them for this. Recently there have been moves by students to boycott the second day.

The Ministry are promoting experimental schemes of cooperation between vormingscentra and the day-release centres for trade training, in the hope that a new form of "participatory" education will come into being. This, however, is likely to be difficult because of the vast differences in the

attitudes of the teachers concerned towards learning, relations with students, relations with employers, and the teacher's role in general.

The vormingscentra are also much smaller and less numerous and fear that their distinctive approach to education will be swamped. It is, in fact, likely that the smallness of the centres (most of which take only about 300 students in the course of a week) is one of the most important factors in creating a sense of identity among staff and students.

As far as the staff are concerned, the most striking features are their youth and their high degree of commitment to the work—although this commitment runs alongside a disturbingly high rate of staff turnover. Staff come from varied backgrounds: no specific qualifications are essential, but in-service training is provided for people appointed without a teaching or social work diploma.

A 40-hour working week is officially divided between 18 hours of student contact and 22 hours for the teacher's wider concerns—evaluation in particular is taken very seriously, and sessions are regularly allocated to it. In some centres there is a high degree of staff participation in all aspects of the functioning: administration and finance, staff development, the interviewing and appointment of new staff, and even the appointment of the board of management.

Vormingscentra have been widely suspect in some Dutch educational quarters, partly because of a general belief that most of the teachers have a political commitment to the left. In the sense of commitment to specific political groups this was probably more true of the past than it is today; there is certainly some evidence of "moderate" political sympathies combined with a strong concern for workers' rights. Teachers themselves tend to emphasize that their sympathies are more to emphasize that their experience of this kind of teaching than of any prior commitment.

In Britain the nearest equivalents to the centres are found in aspects of liberal studies in further education and in a few community education projects. It is interesting that vormingswerk staff rely much more on techniques of group discussion, role-play and an understanding of the processes of group dynamics; the teacher has a less direct role than in liberal studies and the whole approach is more thoroughly student-centred.

In the Dutch system, too, the students have the advantage of spending a whole day in a purpose-built environment. The vormingscentrum could in fact be regarded as the Dutch realization of the county college.

Whatever the limitations of vormingswerk at present, what most impresses a British educationist is that the Dutch have for many years had a clear policy for the less able members of the 15-plus age group, which is being implemented with determination and thoroughness.

Owen Watkins teaches at the University of Leicester School of Education.

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Letter

Sir—Paul McGee, in his review of the *Revisette O level mathematics* revision course (January 9) made some apparently factual statements and implications that I claim to be completely untrue. As author of the course, I wish to correct a significant proportion of that review. It should be borne in mind that the course consists of a booklet of notes (not a textbook) coupled with a cassette commentary.

Review: "... too many answers are given as numbers rather than as numbers with units or, even better, complete sentences."

Course: Every answer to which units of mass, length or time apply is given as a complete sentence in the commentary and the units are stated both in the commentary and in the booklet.

Review: "... total absence of the conventional signs which show whether a statement follows from what has gone before or is true for some other reason."

Course: The necessary logical connections are explained fully in the commentary.

Review: "Poor explanations are given for rejecting unwanted roots of quadratics and the only reason given in detail is wrong."

Course: Since the review appeared, Winsor and Newton have introduced an all-purpose pocket paintbrush in a metal case which is ideal for outdoor painting or carrying in the satchel or pocket. It has man-

a careful check has established that the reasons given in all such cases are correct. The course is referred to as *Revisette O level mathematics* and is available in paperback for 35p, 65p and 73p.

Review: "Also surely O level candidates mention that $x = 3$ and $x = -3$ are the solutions to the equation $x^2 = 9$."

Course: The commentary may happen, as in the example given, that the quadratic is a square. In that case, the solutions are coincident, having a value 3.

Dr F. R. WALLIS, Proprietor, Revisette Productions, 17 Kingsgate Avenue, Kidlington, Oxford.

Paul McGee writes: Dr Wallis and I disagree on the fundamental points. I level mathematics should see presented in worked examples (not just questions in the examination). I also agree that reasons given should be the student's understanding and not the other reasons given in the review. I am unable to recommend the material.

Winsor and Newton have introduced an all-purpose pocket paintbrush in a metal case which is ideal for outdoor painting or carrying in the satchel or pocket. It has man-

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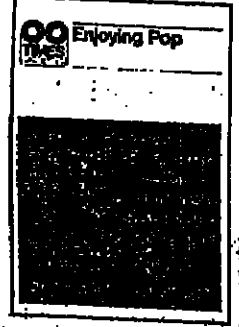


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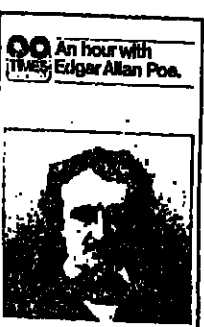


Come Love with Me

The perfect cassette to introduce English love poetry to reluctant adolescents. From Herrick to MacNeice, from John Donne to Thom Gunn, poems familiar and unfamiliar are woven with music into five short sections. It's entertaining, romantic and fun. Over 55 minutes.
"...a pleasant change" *Coventry Evening Telegraph*.

An Hour with Damon Runyon

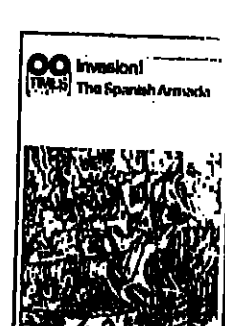
Runyon almost invented American gangster patter, and the guys and dolls he described are tough and lawless. Despite this, his use of language, his command of situation and dialogue, are nothing short of brilliant. This cassette contains four excellent short stories by a master of the genre, amusingly read in an appropriate Brooklyn accent by Al Mancini. 60 minutes.



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"I found his descriptions of the evolution of modern pop quite fascinating" *Kaleidoscope BBC, Radio 4*.

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Longman

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rusty may use it to help themselves as well as their pupils.

One may question whether a knowledge of notation is necessary for ensemble playing. The great virtue of two inexpensively produced new publications is that the melodies and songs are so full of character that they inspire movement and musical invention of their own accord.

Vera McNess-Eames' *Let's Dance and Sing* (Stockwell) is an engaging collection of melodies based on a variety of musical forms. They are nevertheless convincingly authentic in rhythm and tone, and make a welcome and thoroughly refreshing change from the customary infant fare.

Slightly different in appeal but no less interesting is *Oleto Thomas's Rain Falling Sun Shining* (Boyle). *L'Ouverture*, a collection of songs evoking life in and out of a Trinidad village junior school. The charming lyrics, written in the local English, have been set in calypso style by 16-year-old Chris Camerino, a student at the Royal College of Music.

Music. Apart from the obvious attractions of lyrics including one beginning 'I can get licks in school today/For hitting Janet Hill' and ending 'Tomorrow Jean mother coming/To fix-up Miss McLean', the book is a collection of great natural energy and rhythmic complexity, the collection ought to stimulate teachers and pupils alike to invent their own material, using music as a form of social study.

The Ward method of teaching music, invented by Justine Ward, is an example of the closed teaching system. The more closed a

system, the more it aspires to philosophy. Essentially a reading system, with some interesting ideas in notation and liaison, it is geared, however, solely to singing without instruments, and to a repertoire of extraordinarily limited range. It is difficult to agree with the author's strictures against the musically advantaged, ie those who happen to be musically gifted, or to learn a musical instrument, without some sense that the Ward method is dependent on musical literacy.

Learning to sing, for a young child, is primarily a matter of practising an already acquired vocal skill. Learning an instrument, on the other hand, is more complicated. Purely vocal training, though easier to teach, develops neither the feedback nor the motor skills of elementary instrumental practice. The Ward method offers to qualify adults as music teachers after four fortnight-long vacation courses. Music is not acquired so easily; it begins to look like a catch-word for enlisting the ignorant to distract the untalented.

The sixties have generated an amount of dissent among a younger (now middle-aged) generation of teacher-composers. R. Murray Schafer is a prominent member of what might be called the peace-whiz approach to music in the classroom. In *The Rhinoceros* (the Class-room (Universal Edition) he looks back over a decade of reaction and innovation in the music teaching sphere. Mr Schafer is a composer, composer: some of his sentimental, rather flabby avant-garde pieces have been performed in this country. His teaching about this far-reaching, I am afraid, the

becomes weary of a method which gives answers, an enthusiasm for making music not appear to generalise to those composers from whom the skills of Meluhon pose of reading.

In musical education, as well as current literary tendencies inside their own churches, three London cathedrals still maintain private preparatory schools solely to provide boy choristers for cathedral services. The music of these schools, each of which educates about 40 boys, all boarders, is enormous, so why do the appropriate Anglican authorities at Westminster Abbey and St Paul's, and musically (and academically) at Westminster Cathedral consider the latter, jazz and spiritual? The arguments in favour of the thesaurizer and the blatherer are simple, if rather out of date. Cuthbert Mawby, master of music at Westminster Cathedral, is the only such school in England. If you review *Musical Education* in God, then worship must be in the highest possible point of view. N.P.E. The head of that school, similar revolution in V. Commerford agrees: 'Liturgy, Dr Bentley, is an artistic expression of man's head, and he regains his return for helping to create of those generally seen as artistic expression, the boys are in learning to be educated. Such a straightforward change is only found at St Paul's, for the decline while there no fees are paid. At the school fees apply and the musical advantage is considered a privilege. Apart from the lofty ideal of the school as a place of spiritual growth, the school is a place of spiritual growth. The boys are selected at about the age of eight and normally sing until they are 14. They have a year's training as a probationer and

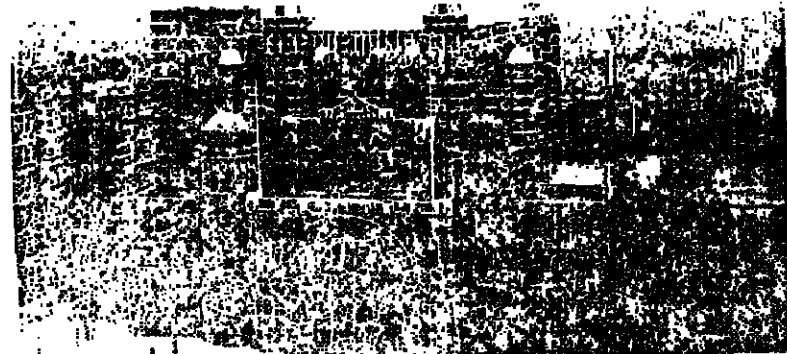
then are gradually introduced to performing in public. Soon they do it virtually every day and each time their performance must be perfect; there can be no 'public rehearsal'. By the age of 10 a boy must have learnt to be professionally reliable, which in a choir means a paradoxical blend of the individual force of personality with a highly developed split-second skill to adjust to others. This requires a considerable capacity for concentration, but the skill developed here helps considerably with academic work.

The boys practice every day, and Sunday is, of course, their busiest day musically. Their school terms are longer than normal since they must be present to sing the services of Christmas and Easter. Their choir work means that they have to fit in about 15 hours of singing each week on top of a normal prep school routine. Furthermore, many boys also take private lessons on musical instruments (at the abbey every boy learns two instruments) and this private music-making requires more practice.

Most of the boys do well academically. In fact they are not accepted into any of the schools in the first place, no matter how beautiful their voice, unless their academic abilities suggest that they will cope with the pressure. At St Paul's, where eight boys leave each year, no less than 83 scholarships to public schools were won in the past 16 years, of which 60 were in music. In all three schools the musical repertoire is firmly based on 'the golden age' of English choral music, from William Byrd to Orlando Gibbons, but it extends right up to the present day. Such a variety is a national asset. A century ago, the English choral music existed covering the past 500 years and it is one of our finest national cultural heritages, especially the music written during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Unfortunately, most of this music is still seen almost totally ignorant of this. The masters of music at these three London churches feel very conscious of their

WHY DOES IT TAKE SO LONG TO GET TO THE POINT WHERE THEY SING

Three London cathedrals still maintain private preparatory schools solely to provide boy choristers... but is the expense worthwhile? By Davitt Moroney



Westminster Cathedral: 'Liturgy is an expression of man's worship of God.'

spend a large sum modernizing his school. Yet no one at Westminster Cathedral seems sure that the choir school will really be there in five or 10 years' time. Fr Commerford does not exist 'merely to maintain an artistic tradition'. Perhaps this is why Colin Mawby was the one to complain that some corner should be found for such schools inside the state educational system.

One fact that no one seems to take seriously is that there could be some pooling of resources between the three schools. Everyone agrees that it might be possible in theory, but feels it would break down in practice. Christopher Dearmley pointed out, not too seriously, that the most convenient centralized site geographically for such a joint school would be Soho, a district not normally associated with choirboys. It is argued that each church has its services at different hours (requiring the boys to be out of classes at different times); that the tight relationship between school and church is only possible if the boys are on site and able to move from a maths class to sung meeting within five minutes (and back again); that the musical traditions of the Anglican and Roman churches differ, and so on. But it is obvious to an outsider that the things which unite these schools educationally, musically, religiously and geographically as

well as numerically, are far greater than their differences. At present their closest contact seems to be at the level of football matches and Christmas parties. Quite apart from being an excellent ecumenical venture, a degree of interaction is not impossible, could be quite profitable and would be a courageous stand for the maintenance of what the Dean of Westminster quite rightly praises as a 'sui generis form of education'. The choir schools provide wonderful musical advantages both in teaching and practical performance, but they can only exist at present if they fulfil their liturgical raison d'être. Given this volatile situation and the added tension between normal academic subjects and the musical specialization which takes up so much time, it is remarkable that these schools continue at all.

If anyone objects that these schools are exclusive, and give a privileged education to a few intelligent musical boys who are lucky enough to be chosen, they should remember Fr Commerford's comment that 'Liturgy, of course, also has the purpose of teaching people'. Unlike any other such private system, choir schools exist on their own cultural and religious heritage every day. Any day of the week, all you have to do is go in and listen.

AROUND THE WORLD MUSICAL TOUR

Michael and Doreen Muskett introduced by Sarah Thomas

Michael and Doreen Muskett first met when they began giving concerts for training classes; they met again when Michael, a professional clarinetist, started teaching music to schoolchildren in Hertfordshire. Noticing the widespread but unimaginative use of the recorder in schools, he began to study the instrument while his wife, a trained pianist, took up the harpsichord. Soon they began giving recitals of original music for recorder and harpsichord in schools all over the country, which, as they put it, proved to be an 'eye-opener' for children and often their teachers, whose training had given them little idea of the real possibilities of the instrument.

It was not long before their growing interest in rare and historical instruments had expanded their programmes into a sort of round-the-world musical tour in which everything from a 1,000-year-old Nicaraguan ocarina to the modern clarinet found a place. 'Flutes, Reeds and Whistles', as they called this lecture-recital, became such a success that their services were soon demanded not only by schools but by music clubs and festivals; and they also made a six-month tour of the United States.

It is certainly good entertainment for any age and the Musketts are friendly, informative, funny but never patronizing. I watched a packed audience of parents and children in the Purcell Room of London's Festival Hall sit enthralled through an ambitious one-and-a-quarter hour of musical treats, starting with a cunning demonstration of how to play an ascending scale on a drinking straw by cutting off lengths with a pair of scissors as you go, before launching into a fascinating tour of a host of musical

instruments. The familiar recorder and clarinet gave way to such curiosities as the Romanian taragot (like a wooden saxophone) and the eminently practical musical walking stick. The music ranged from medieval songs and dances to folk music and even a complete sonata for recorder and harpsichord by Gemlin. Considering that quite a few members of the audience were well below school age it says much for the Musketts that there was less noise and fidgeting than there often is at a symphony concert.

Since then the Musketts have introduced 'Drums, Drums and Dulcimers', designed for a slightly more sophisticated audience, secondary rather than primary schoolchildren, though again many young children appear to enjoy it. Its limitation is its use of the idea of the drone as a basis for a full-length programme; it stretches the possibilities of this musical device to their limits, and less rigid forms might have proved more effective.

Nevertheless, the programme is full of interest, and many of the instruments are splendid. I look at as well as to listen to the Romanian Althorn, for instance, an extremely long, white ice-cream cone of an instrument straight out of the angelic consorts of the Renaissance. And how all these stringed instruments from the dulcimer to the stangl make one aware of the monotony of the ubiquitous guitar. Ms Muskett assures us that they are easier to play than the guitar, so perhaps our education officers

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causing difficulty because of the
cut-back in spending on in-service
training.

A lunatic note is introduced here.
Some teachers would be delighted
to pay the fee out of their own
pockets, but are not permitted to do
so. In some areas they have contrib-
uted 50 per cent but elsewhere this
is not allowed. I even had one can-
cellation where there was money for
the course itself but a ban on petrol
allowances for teachers coming from
outlying districts.

Obviously it would be wonderful
if one could offer the whole thing
free, but the cost of instruments,
music, hotel bills and travelling
expenses has to be met somehow.
Many queries hang over the
future. Many non-teachers would
like to learn to read music and play
an instrument or two. It seems
incredible to them that this can be
done in two days for a fiver. But
if I say "yes" merely to the educa-
tional inquirers, I could end up
doing nothing but these "ABC of
Music" courses, until the end of
the century.

The exact structure of this new
two-day "workshop" came to me
after ten years' study in the general
area of music-concept building. It
arrived with leaping-from-the-bath-
ery-Eureka clarity and sudden-
ness. Yet, no matter how elegantly
structured, how miraculously effec-
tive, it is difficult to see how, work-
ing with no more than 50 teachers
at a time, it can raise more than a
ripple on the surface of the murky
waters of music education.

Perhaps some television network
might care to consider adapting this
course to the small screen. If this
happened a few more children
would be presented with the chal-
lenge of real skills to learn and be
given the key to the musical litera-
ture of the world. We do not expect
children to love good books if we
do not teach them to read and limit
their experience to story-time
sessions. Yet, we piously hope that
musically illiterate children will end
up with a love of good music and
are disappointed when their initial
spontaneous enthusiasm for it dies
and, instead, produces the horrid
statistic of music being the least
favourite subject in secondary edu-
cation.

It is an educational tragedy that
makes these new courses for pri-
mary teachers at the same time
both triumphantly successful and
absolutely necessary.

At the time of going to press we
hear that Geoffrey Russell-Smith is
no longer educational music adviser
to Hoxsey & Hawkes. However,
these courses will continue to be
available and inquiries should con-
tinue to be made to Mr Russell-Smith, 68 The
Heights, Foxgrove Road, Becken-
ham, Kent.



Henth Lees conducting.

continued from page 49

his greatest single asset in building
up the musical life of the university,
he says. The centre is directed by a
musician, Jolyon Dodgson, who was
formerly in charge of all vocal
tuition in the music department of
Lancaster University and who has
recently been appointed chorus
master and architect of the new
BBC Scottish Singers.

Although the MacRobert Centre
has no teaching role within the
university — something Mr Dodgson
says he would have otherwise —
welcome to take what advantage it
may from the consistently high level
of professional performance and the
performing space available there.

The music society benefits in
several ways: lunchtime concerts
gain added muscle from outside
soloists; Mr Lees and Mr Dodgson
collaborate each semester to see
what of the coming MacRobert

programme can be incorporated
into the course syllabus; there are
plans to organize master classes on
stage; special rate MacRobert
tickets for music students can
occasionally be arranged with out-
side promoters like Scottish Opera.
A jointly arranged week's visit from
the Delius Quartet resulted in a
spate of activities. Besides giving
concerts and lecture recitals, the
quartet played in halls of residence,
invited onlookers to preside
sessions and performed a student
composition, with helpful com-
mentary.

As for the future, Mr Lees says
he now feels that a watershed has
been reached in the musical develop-
ment of the university — that it is
time for music to become more
fully part of the academic struc-
ture, rather than icing on the cake.
"We should never become isolation-
ist because we started so intimately
at the grass roots."

BEETHOVEN IN BOXING GLOVES

Prospects and opportunities for young composers and conductors
By Robin Maconie

The lot of the aspiring composer
and conductor today is one of
democracy's more disagreeable
ironies. Great music has always
founded itself upon privilege and
wealth, whether the seat of privi-
lege and source of wealth be church
or court. It is not unusual (though
it has been known) for the com-
poser and Kapellmeister to be
regarded, therefore, as agents of
tyranny, or the music which sur-
vives to delight us still, as an
emblem of civil oppression. The
civil oppression is now

nobility. To our shame as civilized
communities, as surely as the cen-
turies have eroded their temporal
power, so the musical authority of
bishops and princes has dwindled
until now it amounts to virtually no
taste at all.

Today's seats of power and
patronage are the arts councils,
local authorities, broadcasting and
record companies, music academies,
universities. Their power is politi-
cal, either in fact or in effect, since
patronage is largely granted from
consideration of what public taste
does, or may be persuaded to
approve. Though patrician in theory,
their authority in practice is prole-
tarian.

And it is not musical. One would
not object to boards of advisers
handing out patronage if the advice
were in any way musically com-
petent. This is manifestly not the
case, judged either from the way
patronage is customarily granted to
the higher echelons of virtuoso per-
formers, or from the quality of such
patronage.

Not so many years ago it was
regularly objected, against Arts
Council, BBC and ISCM reading
panels that they tended to follow
choice of a conservative line in their
grants, performances, scholarships.
It could be alleged that they were
too conscious of their accountability
to public taste, and the ready
answer was that they were, indeed,

so accountable. Now yesterday's
favoured few have joined today's
advisory boards, and the situation
has reversed: a public taste, now
much improved thanks to the gram-
ophone record, is able to object that
patronage does not take sufficient
notice of it.

For conductors, as for virtuoso
performers, the way is often more
humiliating. A form of public sport
has arisen, known as the interna-
tional competition, in which young
musicians contend for their very
livelihood. The society that submits
its artists to this form of degrada-
tion is morally bankrupt. Who would
dream of staging a knockout con-
test among poets or novelists,
painters, priests or philosophers?

Such a notion is either ridiculous,
or it is offensive, or both. Yet
year after year professional careers
are made and dedicated spir-
its are broken in public spectacles
conspicuous for their intention
to art and meretricious
attachment to glamour. What more
fitting, more edifying comment on
the state of public morals could one
wish than the patrician face of a tele-
vision panjandrum breathlessly
weighing up the chances of last
year's six Leeds Piano Competition
finalists, live on camera? Is the
authority and future income of an
orchestra councillor decided in so
obnoxious a fashion? Is the agent
lying in wait for the lucky winner
continued on page 52



HRH the Princess Margaret, who is Chancellor of Keele University, meets members of the Ives Choir.

OF OUR OWN TIME

Peter Dickinson, head of music, on American music at Keele University

The department of music at Keele
University was opened in 1974 by
Sir Lennax Berkeley, now honorary
professor, and the first full intake
of 30 students arrived last autumn.
In the context of Keele's under-
graduate programme they are study-
ing music with another principal
subject and two subsidiary subjects
as well. Some courses may be
taken as four years, with Keele's
foundation year, or as three years
only. All these courses should be
regarded as joint honours rather
than merely combined, since there
are opportunities to relate the two
main disciplines.

Music is well placed to take
advantage of expertise in other
fields. Its relationship with lin-
guistics, literature and history is
obvious, physics or computer
science is justified both by the field
of electronic music and the oppor-
tunities for employment in record
companies and studios.

There are naturally some difficul-
ties in building such a demanding
subject as music into an inter-dis-
ciplinary pattern like that at Keele,
particularly if the practical side is
to have the emphasis it usually has
in British, but not Continental,
universities. Keele had a strong per-
forming tradition developed under
George Pratt, who initiated the
Lindsay Quartet, which had a five-
year residence at Keele. Perform-
ance is represented in the under-
graduate degrees, with the study of
one instrument required and the
possibility of offering a recital in
the final year.

The other basic courses
included are the literature of music
(before the twentieth century),
treated as large areas containing
special subjects for concentration:
the materials of music, based on a
mixture of styles for written study,
or free composition; and twentieth-
century music of all kinds.

The variety of subject combina-
tions available in an unusual course
structure for the university as a
whole affects how music is
approached. But from the moment
of music at Keele, I was concerned
to develop a teaching characteristic
of this inter-disciplinary pattern at
both undergraduate and post-
graduate levels. For a long time
I had felt that American music was
not sufficiently explored in this
country, and that its diversity would
encourage a broadly based curricu-
lum. In 1974, the year of Charles
Ives's centenary, the Centre for
American Music project was
launched in the music department,
made its debut on BBC television
last autumn, and the first post-
graduate began an MA thesis in
this field. Next October — the year
of the American bicentenary — an
MA course in American music be-
gan, covering composers from
the nineteenth-century New England
to the avant-garde, with the option
of a thesis or a recital. Either Ameri-
can literature or history may be

chosen, and this part of the course
is provided by the university's
American studies department.

The rapid development of post-
graduate work in American music
has been encouraged by donations
of material from American music
publishers and other sources. Such
support has included records and
scores, and a conference grant from
the United States Information Ser-
vice enabled the first American
music conference to be held at
Keele last April. Papers delivered
to the conference will be available
in two events recorded by the
BBC will be broadcast during this
year.

A second special field of interest,
also based on postgraduate research
but giving a valuable flavour to the
undergraduate atmosphere, is elec-
tronic music. As a result of a Lever-
hulme Trust grant, Tim Souster was
appointed as research fellow in
electronic music. The music depart-
ment now have a basic studio with
its first phase almost completed.
Electronic music can be taken by
undergraduates as a second-year
option and postgraduates will be ad-
mitted by 1977 if not before.

Under Souster's direction the em-
phasis of the studio is on live
recording and quadraphonic sound,
along with the usual smaller synthe-
sizers. Since coming here last Octo-
ber he has made the tape part of
George Pratt, who initiated the
Lindsay Quartet, which had a five-
year residence at Keele. Perform-
ance is represented in the under-
graduate degrees, with the study of
one instrument required and the
possibility of offering a recital in
the final year.

A third special interest of the
music department arises naturally
out of the first two. The study of
American music of all kinds neces-
sarily involves popular music, and
many aspects of pop are concerned
with electronics. There also seems
to be a need for popular music to be
studied seriously in a context where
experts from other disciplines can
be brought in, and postgraduate
work can be jointly supervised.

The vitality of creative rock in
the past few years, quite apart from
the breakthrough provided by the
Beatles in the mid-1960s, shows that
this area should be represented in
any thorough study of the music
of our own time. I hope there will
be special facilities at Keele by
next year for the study of rock,
with aspects of jazz following later:
Norman Josephs, lecturer in music,
is researching into the musical
since the Second World War and
has been awarded a fellowship to
this year's Salzburg seminar for
American studies.

One or two further specialisms
should be announced during this
year, as well as some strengthening
of those already active. It should
never be assumed that these account
for all the teaching at Keele, or that
the modern period. The standard
repertoire is well represented and
the students take part in the uni-
versity orchestra and can choose
from three or four choirs. Smaller

groups flourish, especially an anti-
catholic baroque group directed by
George Pratt, and the Ives Choir,
less enthusiastically about the price
for a paperback book of 137
pages.

In a university remote from a
large city and the cultural events
which normally take place there, it
is necessary to bring more concerts,
workshops and lectures into the
community. During the winter
terms, Keele has two concerts,
each week apart from home-grown
events, and has benefited from the
participation of the BBC, visitors
from various embassies, and espe-
cially the Arts Council contemporary
music circuit. The new music
department, so far lacking in its
own new building, is already bulg-
ing at the seams. By 1977 there
will be 100 students, of whom about
10 may be postgraduates. Further
new developments cannot be pro-
jected at this stage, and it will take
time to consolidate those already
undertaken. I hope that during this
time the contribution music can
make to the educational ideals out-
lined by Lord Lindsay and repre-
sented in Keele University will be
effectively demonstrated.

Less lavishly but equally tenet are

VOCABULARY, SYNTAX, NOTATION

Harold Dexter reviews books for teacher
and performer

Music spawns its ancillary skills.
The music teacher is concerned with
training the performer and the lis-
tenser and even the occasional com-
poser. What have their needs in
common? Certainly an awareness of
and sensitivity to the language of
music, its vocabulary, syntax and
notation; perhaps also a panoramic
view of its history.

All these topics are paralleled in
the school classics department, even
if the introductory that most of us
have to those fascinating languages
was confined to the niceties of
grammar. But although the culture
of the ancient world has been illu-
minated by a more enlightened educa-
tional approach, teaching music
seems to be fragmenting into tight
mechanical skills that can inhibit
the impulse that makes music
unique in the school syllabus.

The composer continually, the
performer occasionally and the lis-
tenser exceptionally are concerned
with the mechanics of Writing Down
Music (0 19 517104 X, Oxford Uni-
versity Press, 53.75). Alan Bousted
has produced an excellent handbook
covering everything from the pen
(the biro is proscribed) to page-
turning of random clusters; he has
earned the gratitude of all orches-
tral players who have suffered so
much from the effusions of illegible
genius; those who pay the bills will
be less enthusiastic about the price
for a paperback book of 137
pages.

At least *All About Music* by May
and Anita Davis (0 19 314919 2,
OUP, £2.50) is charming, sound and
unpretentious, the musical eight-
year-old will love it and the booklet
could become a collector's piece
among parents by virtue of the witty
illustrations and beautiful hand-
layout. But what can one say of
Howard's *Fundamentals of Music Theory* (0 15 529461 X, Har-
court Brace Jovanovich £4.95) — 245
pages of disconcertingly thorough
pedagogy in questionnaire format
("Cover up the answers in the left
hand column") provide enough
practice for the dullest pupil on the
mysteries of the Lorian mode. Any
uneasiness at the divorce of sound
and symbol is countered by the in-
clusion of two largely irrelevant
mini-11s. The fact that this is a
second edition proves that this educa-
tional approach has considerable
transatlantic support.

Less lavishly but equally tenet are
sometimes in the Alfred Einstein
closet, and the musical illustrations
helpful but capricious. Some sort
of timechart would have helped to
clarify the occasionally misleading
chronology. Another 40 pages by
Carl Dolmetsch deal slightly less
successfully with early musical
instruments. Nevertheless a real
prospect for a more extended,
second edition.

Howard Ferguson's *Keyboard
Interpretation* (0 19 318419 2, OUP
£2.95) belongs to the pre-Dolmetsch
era when pianists despatched the
notes of earlier centuries without
stylistic qualms. Not that the
treatment of pre-classical music is
unreliable, though it is certainly
disproportionately compressed, but
when one is told that "Chorales...
are more often used melodically
than in phrasing. Thus in perform-
ance they often require to stand
out somewhat from the surrounding
texture" the impression given is
of the pianist's cantabile in a non-
plastic context.

This said, there can be nothing
interesting treatment of such theory
topics as articulation, fingering,
rhythmic conventions, ornamenta-
tion and rubato; but the organist
and domestic clavier player, he-
sides the harpsichordist will be
attracted by this title and the book
could have been much more gen-
erally useful.

Harmony in Context, "a new
approach to understanding harmony"
continued on page 52

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obliged to justify his existence at such a hazard? Or the music critic, or the record company talent scout, or the Radio 3 announcer covering the event?

Why then must the musician suffer such treatment? The simple answer is that he should not be so abused. The hard answer is that he should not stoop to let himself be so abused. This poses a further question, which is what alternative the composer or conductor may have to help himself to a career and a name, other than by composition. And there is an answer. It is still possible for an enthusiastic student conductor to find himself an orchestra of sorts with which to practise. As long as such orchestras exist, there will be aspiring composers to write for them. When it comes to public performance, however, as it does from time to time, the expense of mounting a new work, measured in rehearsal time or instrument hire charges, conspires with the spectre of public taste and the desire to make a good first impression, to dampen down that original dedication.

It is one thing to make music, and another thing to make a career of it. Live performance is so ephemeral, and running an orchestra so costly. The answer, then, is for the composer and conductor to do as the would-be pop songwriter does—to might otherwise be put towards a recital in St John's Smith Square, to hiring a studio and making a recording.

A reasonable performance committed to tape is a permanent record of the young composer's art and conductor's talent. It can be heard over and over again, giving the listener time to get used to a new idiom, and to hear and truly assess the finer qualities of an interpretation. It can be copied and re-copied, and the copies passed to recipients and potential patrons. It gives the candidate confidence because its good and weak points will be known in advance, and the moral advantage that the assessor of a tape recording will feel much able, to the composer or conductor who has submitted it for comment, than he might facing simply score, or attending a single performance.

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without conventional exercises" by Paul Steinitz and Stella Sherman (Belwin-Mills Music £2) cannot but be welcomed as an attempt by distinguished teachers to deal with a neglected aspect of an overrated subject. The method of approach is the harmonic analysis of the tonal era in musical history, trying to "answer the questions how?" and "why?" rather than simply "what?"

Unfortunately this last aim involves yet another dubious derivation from the harmonic series and a great deal of hindsight analysis of earlier music—hardly a mention for instance of intervallic harmony with the numerous examples before 1600. In the treatment of tonal music, the inversion theory of Rameau is accepted in its entirety, the exclusion of the bass-octave, leading at best to anachronistic explanations of baroque music and at worst to the laboured and unconvincing justification of IV V I via II V I. Nevertheless a book that needed to be written.

The University of Illinois String Research Project seems to have justified itself, judging by the enthusiastic encomiums from such as William Primrose. The main principles advocated appear to be quite unexceptionable, high on the list being the avoidance of excessive tensions and a natural progress from ordinary rhythmic body actions to those specific to viola-playing. It is hard to see what is new in all this beyond a great deal of pseudo-intellectual rationalization (involving the Domesticate Cortex, and not forgetting the polysynaptic descending tract) and some well-financed publicity.

The official companion volume to a film produced by the project is *The Teaching of Action in String Playing* by Paul Rolland (Illinois String Research Associates, Urbana, Illinois, £7.50) and it goes without saying that it is comprehensive and often intelligible. Much more useful is the same organization's *Action Studies, Developmental and Remedial Techniques, Violin and Viola* by the same author (£1.75) whose lavish provision of excellent photographs and some useful rhythmic games could be most valuable in English string classes.

Among the "teaching" piano music, *Pieces for Anya* by Charles Camilleri (Robertson 511 50p) and *Piano Miniatures for Children* by various Hungarian composers (26751, B H £1) can be confidently recommended at the Grades II-III level, both are contemporary in style and attractive in ideas. More obviously popular is *Ragtime—nine easy Scott Joplin arrangements* by Allan Smith (Avalon Publishing Co, £1.50), marred by some strange additional harmonies in guitar tablature. Six *Easy Pictures for the elementary guitarist* by John W. Dunne (Novello, 45p) are instrumentally experienced but musically limited.

Three more Novello arrangements for reduced orchestra are to hand: *Three Norwegian Pieces* by Grieg, arranged for string orchestra by Geoffrey Tomlinson (score 75p, parts 15p each) is most successful. Two arrangements by Ian Cobb—*Prélude and Mazurka from Copland* and the *Scottish March* are designed for more or less full orchestra with piano, but the layout is serviceable enough to cover up the inexpert and absentee (each score £1.50, set of vocal parts £3.50, string parts 15-20p each).

Three good arrangements of *Just Spirituals for Junior Wind Band* by Peter Wastall and Derek Hyde (B & H, score and parts £2 each) include "Babylon's Falling" (20217), "Didn't my Lord deliver Daniel?" (20218) and "Joshua fought the Battle of Jericho" (20219); all are scored for the standard woodwind and brass orchestral section, but doubling is envisaged and alternative wind parts are provided as the back of the book. Similar alternatives (including the piano) are provided for the brass line and optional 2 part chorus may sing with the trumpet lines.

The most interesting concert piece to hand is *Britain's String Quartet in D* (1931) (Faber, score £2, set of parts £5). It is a most striking student work written when the composer was at the Royal College of Music studying under Ireland and Frank Bridge. Stylistically most of it naturally belongs to the English inter-war idiom, but such passages as the end of the development section of the first movement are uncanny in their sense of colour and texture and the whole work surely belongs to the canon.

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direct teaching in schools project officers, regular work in a primary school, two series of lessons on Radio Oxford, and through controlled experiments devised by Dr R. M. Thackray in conjunction with the teachers who regularly met and worked with the team.

12 experiments were: 1. The achievement test; 2. The use of musical concepts; 3. The use of musical concepts in a theme; 4. Television tunes; 5. The use of rhythm; 6. The use of rhythm in music; 7. The use of rhythm in music; 8. The use of rhythm in music; 9. The use of rhythm in music; 10. The use of rhythm in music; 11. The use of rhythm in music; 12. The use of rhythm in music.

The past two years have been fully occupied, with the new team, with the work already done, and the catalogue of already published materials.

All the materials have been tried out in 40 trial schools with which the team has maintained close con-

tact, and with 100-plus schools who are also using the materials, but who cannot be visited regularly. Validation and revision in the light of experience have taken place, and will continue for some time.

One main criterion for validation is the question: does it work? If not, responsibility is laid on the materials, not on the teacher. (It will be recalled that the materials, although produced should enable the musically illiterate teacher to learn along with the pupils.)

The materials (which will be published by K. J. Arnold, of Leeds) are structured in stages that include cassette tapes of stories and music, musical games, and music readers. They provide an approach to, and opportunity to develop skill in, pitch, rhythm, and musical notation. They make suggestions for possible creative musical activities that are recognisably music and based upon musical skills.

There are also teachers' books, and the classified catalogue of published materials. During the last year of the project, in addition to the final preparation of materials for publication, we shall establish at least one dissemination centre (and, hopefully, one or two others in different parts of the country) where all the materials,

new and already published, may be seen and heard. (They will also be available at the headquarters of the Schools Council in London.) The team will also be conducting courses for teachers in many parts of Britain.

With so many ideas on education and music education about, it is not expected that the materials to be produced will please everyone. They are intended to be useful to teachers and children, to be usable by groups, or by individuals proceeding at their own pace. They are structured to provide progress in basic skills that can form the core of a music education; they are in no sense restrictive, and in fact encourage creative thought and activities that are recognisably musical.

Their structure has been, and continues to be, validated with numerous teachers and their pupils from every kind of social background, native and immigrant. In the process of validation of the structure it has also been found—as indeed was always hoped for—that the children enjoy using them. The materials will be available to The Inquiries may be addressed to The Schools Council, 160 Great Portland Street, London, W.1, or to Joan Kenyon, School of Music, The University, London Road, Reading RG1 5AQ.

ARTISTS AS WELL AS CRAFTSMEN

The London College of Furniture, musical instrument technology department. By Margaret Campbell



The London College of Furniture at Aldgate East teaches every branch of furniture-making and design, including upholstery, textile printing and a dozen allied trades. But it may not be generally known that there is also a thriving department of musical instrument technology which covers the entire process of musical instrument-making from selection of materials to the study of acoustics.

The six sections of the department are piano, early keyboard (harpsichord, clavichord, spinet), violin (viola, cello), fretted stringed instruments (viols, lutes, guitars), electronic instruments and early woodwind (oboes, recorders). Each section has a large workshop with the most up-to-date equipment, and a complete range of test gear related to electronic musical instruments and relevant ancillary equipment.

Prospective piano-tuners also work under ideal conditions as there are 35 piano-tuning cubicles designed for the purpose. The college has its own wood-mill which services the whole building and can be used to convert the split log of a tree into a length ready for the varying demands of each department. There is an excellent library with resources in books and all the professional and trade magazines relevant to the section. In this light, airy modern building, working conditions are ideal. Part-time, block and day release, part-time day and evening courses are available and the staff, drawn from education and industry, include some internationally known and respected musical instrument makers.

There have been other cases where the course has had a therapeutic effect, perhaps not so positively, but something which can help the slow learner to fulfil his poten-

tial seems to be human as well as practical. There is also a special two-year course (plus one term) in piano-tuning for the disabled. This attracts some visually handicapped students who are usually supported by the Training Services Agency. Despite their disability, visually handicapped people often make good tuners, but invariably they need the extra optional term.

The main three-year full-time course gives a broad appreciation of musical instrument-making, and study in depth in a selected field. The students are instructed in the history and development of musical instruments, drawing, design, construction, tuning, maintenance and restoration, acoustics, science of materials, related technology, finishing and decorating and a wide programme of related studies. The object is that they will have a good general understanding of instruments and their technology. As trained specialists they will be confident to work in their chosen field in a competent and creative manner.

After a general course, students concentrate on their chosen subject for four days a week on their specialisation. General studies have always been a vital and integral part of the college courses. By using varied visual and aural aids, lectures and discussions, they help to broaden and balance the technological content with other fields of interest. At the end of the course students must submit a project which, if satisfactory, will earn them the college certificate. Some sections of the piano course allow students to enter the City and Guilds pianoforte craft certificate which is an external award.

All instruments made by the students can be retained by the college for a year after the student has

completed the course. This provides a valuable opportunity for the student to gain experience in the repair and maintenance of instruments.

The London College of Furniture at Aldgate East is a unique institution, offering a wide range of courses in furniture-making and musical instrument technology. It is a place where students can learn from experienced craftsmen and gain practical experience in their chosen field.

The college is a member of the City and Guilds of London Institute, and its courses are recognised by the relevant professional bodies. It is a place where students can gain a high-quality education and prepare themselves for a successful career in their chosen field.

The college is a place where students can learn from experienced craftsmen and gain practical experience in their chosen field. It is a place where students can gain a high-quality education and prepare themselves for a successful career in their chosen field.

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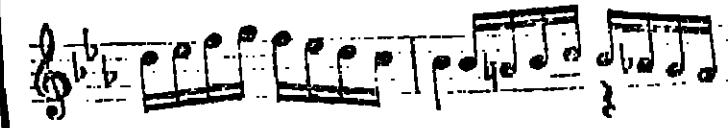
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continued on page 54

Suffolk County Council
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CHANNY SECONDARY SCHOOL
IPSWICH (GROUP 12)
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates for the
headship
of this school. The school opened in 1982 and is pleasantly situated on a campus site in the South West of Ipswich. The accommodation is spacious and includes two classroom blocks, a science block, extensive library facilities, craft areas, two gymnasia and a Sports Hall.
At present, the school caters for the 11-16 age range but under the reorganisation of secondary education in Ipswich, it is proposed that Channy School will become an 11-18 comprehensive school serving also as a Sixth Form centre for pupils from two neighbouring 11-16 comprehensive schools with an anticipated Sixth Form roll of 250/300. The person appointed will assume the role of Head Designate of the new comprehensive school.
Application forms and further details may be obtained from the County Education Officer, Education Department, Grimswood Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 1LJ. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope. Previous applicants need not re-apply.

KENT County Council
Education Committee
Hutton County Secondary School for Girls (Group 9)
Head + 38.3 + Youth and Community Tutor
Applications are invited for the
HEADSHIP
of this secondary modern girls' school from the beginning of the Autumn Term, 1976. The school, which has a roll of 795, has recently moved into very attractive new buildings and it is proposed that it should become one of the six to eight-form entry 11-18 wide ability schools serving the Sevenoaks area when reorganization takes place.
Application forms and particulars (stamped addressed envelope, please) from the Divisional Education Officer, Watling Manston, Broadbroke Road, Sevenoaks TN11 3LZ, to whom applications should be returned by the 13th February, 1976.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Headship
WILLIAM CRANE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
Minver Crescent, Aspley, Nottingham, NG8 5PN
Qualified teachers are invited to apply for appointment as Headteacher of the above school.
Number on roll: 870. Salary Group: 10.
Vacancy to be filled beginning of the Summer Term 1976 or as soon as possible thereafter.
Application forms and further details may be obtained by forwarding a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Director of Education, County Hall, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 7QP.
Closing date: 20th February, 1976.

COUNTY OF NORTH YORKSHIRE
Thirsk School
(Group 11)
Applications are invited for the post of HEAD of this co-educational comprehensive school, for pupils aged 11-18. The school, which serves the market town of Thirsk together with the surrounding rural area, has about 1100 children on roll, of whom about 80 are in the Sixth Form. The appointment will be from 1st September, 1976, when the present Head proposes to retire.
Further details and application form (returnable by the 16th February, 1976) from the County Education Officer, County Hall, Northallerton DL7 8AE. Please quote Ref: 062.

KENT County Council
Education Committee
APPOINTMENT OF
HEAD TEACHER
CHATHAM. Fort Luton Secondary School for Boys
(Group 9: Roll 666)
Appointment to take effect from 1st September 1976 on retirement of present Head. The organisation of this school is basically 5-form entry.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained (stamped addressed envelope, please) from the Divisional Education Officer, Fort Pitt House, New Road, Rochester, to whom they should be returned by 16th February 1976.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
Education Department
HEAD
for KING'S LYNN KING EDWARD VII GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS
(Group 9: 565 on roll)
At present this is a selective Boys' Grammar School. A consultative document has been prepared showing a possible plan for the development of Education in King's Lynn. This plan, which is still under discussion, indicates that the King Edward School could become one of two Sixth Form Centres in the town. No time scale has yet been suggested for reorganization.
Application forms and further details may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed foolscap envelope to the County Education Officer, County Hall, Martineau Lane, Norwich NR1 2DL, to whom completed forms should be returned by 5th March, 1976.
Removal expenses are paid in accordance with the Authority's scheme.

Mid Glamorgan COUNTY COUNCIL
HEADTEACHER
RHYMNEY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL
(GROUP 8)
Applications are invited for the post of Head Teacher of the above-named school. Applicants must be qualified and experienced teachers.
Application forms (to be returned by February 18, 1976) and further particulars, obtainable from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope. County Hall, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NF. Director of Education.

Derbyshire
headship
Staveley Middlecroft School
Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the Headship of this school. Middlecroft is at present an 11-16 secondary modern school with 1013 pupils on roll. It is hoped to reorganise secondary education in the area as soon as possible and Middlecroft would become an 11-18 comprehensive school under proposals approved by the Education Committee but not yet published in statutory notices; a firm date cannot be given for the reorganisation.
The school is situated four miles east of Chesterfield. Group 10 plus £500 pa allowance for responsibilities in connection with a Leisure Centre which is situated on the school site.
Application forms and particulars (see foolscap please) from the Director of Education, County Offices, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 8BG. Closing date 20 February 1976.

HARLINGTON SCHOOL, New Road, Harlington, HAYES UB8 5BE.
Headmaster: T. D. McCullay, M.A.
Required for the Autumn Term 1976:
SECOND DEPUTY HEADTEACHER (GROUP 11)
The Authority wishes to appoint an enthusiastic experienced and well qualified teacher for this important post to act as Director of Studies with particular responsibility for curricular co-ordination, development and timetable construction.
Harlington School will re-organise in September 1976 as a six form entry comprehensive with an all ability intake.
Application forms and further details from and returnable to the Director of Education, Elmout House, Uxbridge, Middlesex. Closing date: 16.2.76.
London Allowance Payable.
75% removal expenses in appropriate cases and some assistance with temporary accommodation may be possible.

NORFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
Education Department
WYMONDHAM COLLEGE
Coeeducational Boarding School
700 Boarders, plus 900 Day Pupils (Grammar)
Senior teacher scale required Easter or September, 1976. Warden of Vth Form Studies to be responsible for the Vth Form curriculum and ethos. It is anticipated that there will be 300 Vth Formers following academic courses in September, 1976.
Good residential accommodation is provided in return for boarding commitments. For application forms and further particulars apply to Mr Wolsey, Warden, Wymondham College, Wymondham, Norwich NR18 9SZ, to whom completed forms should be returned as soon as possible. Removal expenses are paid in accordance with the Authority's scheme.

Liverpool
CHILDWALL VALLEY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL (GIRLS)
CHILDWALL VALLEY ROAD, LIVERPOOL L16 2LW
Applications are invited for September, 1976, for the post of:
DEPUTY HEAD
of this 4 Form Entry School.
Number on roll—840 (including 80 in the sixth form).
Salary—Group 9 Deputy Headteacher. Scale £5,364 x £156 (4) to £5,998.
Application forms (Staffing Form T.S.) and further particulars obtainable from the Director of Education, 14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L1 0BJ on receipt of a self-addressed foolscap envelope. should be returned to this office not later than 16th February, 1976.

MILDENHALL UPPER SCHOOL
New school to open in September, 1978
Group 11
Roll initially 300 pupils increasing to 1,000 by September, 1979. Age range 13-18.
Applications are invited from experienced teachers with imagination and enthusiasm for the posts of:
DEPUTY HEADMASTER/MISTRESS
(curriculum)
SENIOR MASTER/MISTRESS
(pastoral)
HEAD OF RECEPTION YEAR
(Scale 3)
Application forms and further details from the Area Education Officer, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, to whom they should be returned by 16th February.

NEWHAM
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Headship
WATSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
WATSON ROAD, LONDON E16 4NP
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher for the Summer Term, 1976.
The school, which is a co-educational comprehensive school, has a roll of 1,000 pupils. It is situated in a residential area and has a good reputation for its academic and sporting achievements.
Application forms and further details may be obtained from the County Education Officer, Education Department, Newham College, Newham, London E16 4NP. Closing date: 16.2.76.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Headship
WATSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
WATSON ROAD, LONDON E16 4NP
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher for the Summer Term, 1976.
The school, which is a co-educational comprehensive school, has a roll of 1,000 pupils. It is situated in a residential area and has a good reputation for its academic and sporting achievements.
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NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
Headship
WATSON SECONDARY SCHOOL
WATSON ROAD, LONDON E16 4NP
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher for the Summer Term, 1976.
The school, which is a co-educational comprehensive school, has a roll of 1,000 pupils. It is situated in a residential area and has a good reputation for its academic and sporting achievements.
Application forms and further details may be obtained from the County Education Officer, Education Department, Newham College, Newham, London E16 4NP. Closing date: 16.2.76.

Penistone Grammar School
Penistone, Sheffield
Headteacher: W. B. Simms, M.A.
(Co-Educational Comprehensive)
Required for September, 1976.
Headteacher—Group 12 (Ref. B.E.14)
Closing date: 20th February, 1976.

DEARNE THURNSCOE THE HILL JUNIOR SCHOOL
Thurmscoe, Rotherham
Deputy Headteacher—Group 5
Closing date: 20th February, 1976.

WORSBROUGH LOBWOOD INFANT SCHOOL
Lobwood Lane, Worsbrough Bridge, Barnsley
Deputy Headteacher—Group 4
Closing date: 20th February, 1976.

DEARNSIDE SCHOOL
Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe, Rotherham
Headteacher: L. Dickinson
(Mixed 11-16 years with a comprehensive intake up to 3rd year.)
English Teacher (Scale 2)
Sympathy with thematic approach. Experience up to C.S.E. and 'O' level and a willingness to enter fully into the life of a developing school desirable.
Apply by letter to the Headteacher giving full curriculum vitae and two referees as soon as possible.

DARTON HIGH SCHOOL
Churchfield Lane, Kexborough, Barnsley
Headteacher: R. Crowther
(11-18 Comprehensive; n.o.r. 1,230)
Experienced Teacher
To be involved in the running of the Mathematics Department. The successful candidate would be Second in the Department, Scale 3, and would play a large part in the future development of the department. At present the courses are traditional with S.M.P. being established up to the fourth year. He or she would also be involved in the teaching of the subject to C.S.E., G.C.E. 'O' and 'A' level.
Apply by letter to the Headteacher giving full curriculum vitae and two referees as soon as possible.

BARNESLEY
Metropolitan Borough

SECONDARY (COMPREHENSIVE)

Hawarden High School
(Becoming "all through" 11-18—Group 10—750 pupils in September 1976)
Head—Mr. T. K. Hibbert, B.A.
Applications are now invited, for September 1976, for TWO posts at DEPUTY HEAD level (Group 10):—
1. DEPUTY HEAD
2. SECOND MASTER/MISTRESS
Duties of these posts, which are on the second tier of school management along with the existing First Deputy, will include:
(a) a substantial teaching commitment, but the more specific and detailed responsibilities attaching to the post will be discussed with the successful candidate.
(b) co-ordination of the school's pastoral system, including liaison with outside agencies.
(c) development of the school's learning and teaching resources.
Candidates should outline in their letter of application (which is attached to the official form) in which of these areas they have particularly relevant interests, qualifications and experience.
Castle Alun High School,
Hope, Mr. Gaerwys, Wrexham
Head—D. Geraint Williams, B.A.
The school, based in a semi-rural area, centrally situated, is an all through 11-18 (950 pupils on roll in September 1976).
The school, already well established and having a tradition of progressive education and strongly developed community links, is housed in new purpose-built, well equipped buildings containing facilities for flexible teaching situations, a resources centre and a community sports and recreation centre.
Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for the post of
ACADEMIC REGISTRAR
(Deputy Head Salary, Group 10)
This appointment, to date from 1st September, 1976, will augment the existing structure of the school's management and will be a significant teaching commitment.
(a) a significant teaching commitment, but the more specific and detailed responsibilities attaching to the post will be discussed with the successful candidate.
(b) co-ordination of the school's pastoral system, including liaison with outside agencies.
(c) development of the school's learning and teaching resources.
Candidates should outline in their letter of application (which is attached to the official form) in which of these areas they have particularly relevant interests, qualifications and experience.
St. Joseph's R.C. High School,
Santley Road, Wrexham
Head—J. K. Thompson, M.A., B.Sc.
Required for 1st September 1976:
DEPUTY HEAD, Group 8
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Deputy Head of this mixed three-form entry comprehensive school. It is envisaged that the school will become four-form entry in September 1977.
The post involves administrative duties as well as pastoral care responsibility for the school.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms should be returned by February 25th, 1976.
(Tel: Mold 2121, Extension 528/529).

CLYDD COUNTY COUNCIL
Shire Hall, MOLD.

100

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Post of Vice-Principal

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for appointment with effect from 1st January, 1977, to the above post.

The salary attached to the post is £10,032. Forms of application, which may be obtained together with a statement of conditions and duties from the Principal, College of Education, Gardyne Road, Dundee DD5 1NY, must be returned not later than 6th March, 1976.

JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION / GLASGOW

The Governors invite applications for the post of

HEAD of the ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

which is becoming vacant because of the retirement of the present incumbent. The person appointed will be responsible for the training of graduate teachers of English for the secondary schools, for BSC classes at the Ordinary and Higher Ordinary levels, and for courses in English for primary teachers. The number of students working in the department in any year is likely to be over 1,000, and the person appointed will have an opportunity to make a major contribution to the quality of schools in the west of Scotland. Candidates should possess an Honours Degree in English, and should be fully trained teachers with considerable experience of work in schools. It would be an advantage to have in addition experience of the training of English teachers. The salary for the post will be £9,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, JORDANHILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, BOYD ROAD, DRIVE, GLASGOW G13 1PF. Completed forms should be returned not later than Monday, 23rd February, 1976.

PLYMOUTH COLLEGE OF ST. MARK AND ST. JOHN History Department

Applications are invited for two posts in History:

(a) **PRINCIPAL LECTURER in Charge of HISTORY**
Applicants should be well qualified HONOURS GRADUATES with a degree in History. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of History in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the History Department. The salary for the post will be £9,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

(b) **LECTURER II**
To be a member of the teaching staff mentioned above and also to teach History on the present BSC course. Applicants should be well qualified HONOURS GRADUATES with a degree in History. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of History in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the History Department. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

Further details may be obtained from the Principal, College of St. Mark and St. John, Derriford Road, Plymouth PL6 8BE, to whom letters of application should be sent as soon as possible and not later than 16th February, 1976.

BRADFORD COLLEGE

LECTURER I IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of

within the School of Technology and Design. Candidates are expected to hold a minimum qualification of Higher National Certificate in Electrical and Electronic Engineering. Preference will be given to persons who can offer industrial experience and who are able to teach at the college level. The ability to help with radio and T.V. subjects would be advantageous. Salary scale: £2,460 to £4,377. It is hoped that the successful applicant will commence duties as soon as possible. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from The Staffing Officer, BRADFORD COLLEGE, Great Horton Road, Bradford BD7 1AY and completed forms must be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Universities

DURHAM THE UNIVERSITY

EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Extra-Mural Studies Department. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Extra-Mural Studies in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Extra-Mural Studies Department. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

EXETER THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Extra-Mural Studies Department. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Extra-Mural Studies in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Extra-Mural Studies Department. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

GLASGOW THE UNIVERSITY

CHAIR OF MERCANTILE LAW

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Chair of Mercantile Law. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Mercantile Law in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Chair of Mercantile Law. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Science, Technology and Medicine in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Department of Education. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Education in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Department of Education. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

WALES THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS

DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA

Invites applications for

PHYSICAL EDUCATION SPECIALISTS

to join its present faculty comprising of 16 Physical Education Specialists who offer a broad based teaching and competitive programme of fifteen sporting activities. The major games at the University are Football, Basketball, Volleyball, Handball, Table Tennis, and Swimming. Applicants should be capable of teaching some or all of these activities within the basic teaching programme. In addition, four of the applicants would be required to be responsible for the development and organization of the following programmes:

- (1) A teaching and competitive table tennis programme.
- (2) A broad based swimming programme.
- (3) Water sports instruction—sailing, scuba, etc.
- (4) Racket sports—Squash, Tennis, Badminton.

Two teachers are required immediately; the remainder for appointment in September, 1976. Minimum two-year renewable contract, competitive salaries plus housing, transportation to and from Dharan each two-year tour with annual two months complete vacation, and other benefits. Apply immediately with complete resume, including marital status, list of references, home and office addresses and telephone numbers to:

DEAN OF FACULTY & PERSONNEL AFFAIRS
UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS,
DHAHRAN, SAUDI ARABIA.

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

MATHEMATICS LECTURER (part-time)

Applications are invited for the post of MATHEMATICS LECTURER (part-time) in the Department of Mathematics. The post is a part-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Mathematics in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Department of Mathematics. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

SHEFFIELD THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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GLASGOW THE UNIVERSITY

CHAIR OF MERCANTILE LAW

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Chair of Mercantile Law. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Mercantile Law in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Chair of Mercantile Law. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Science, Technology and Medicine in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

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WALES THE UNIVERSITY

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UNIVERSITY APPPOINTMENTS

are also advertised in THE TIMES LIBRARY SUPPLEMENT

with the worldwide academic readership of THE TIMES which is read in 17 countries every week. The University of London is a leading institution in the field of higher education. It is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom. The University of London is a leading institution in the field of higher education. It is a member of the Association of Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom.

Fellowships

Studentships and Research Awards

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Department of Education. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Education in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Department of Education. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY

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NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

RECREATION COUNCIL

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Recreation Council. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Recreation in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Recreation Council. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY

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WALES THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Department of Education. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Education in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Department of Education. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

THE TIMES EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT 6.26

Community Homes and Associated Institutions

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Community Homes and Associated Institutions. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Community Homes and Associated Institutions in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Community Homes and Associated Institutions. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

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GLASGOW THE UNIVERSITY

CHAIR OF MERCANTILE LAW

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Chair of Mercantile Law. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Mercantile Law in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Chair of Mercantile Law. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

LONDON THE UNIVERSITY

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the post of TUTOR for the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine. The post is a full-time post with some teaching duties. The person appointed will be responsible for the teaching of Science, Technology and Medicine in the College and will also be responsible for the development of the Imperial College of Science, Technology and Medicine. The salary for the post will be £8,160 per annum and the appointment will date from 1st September, 1976.

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